NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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NEW RADIO CENSOR CODE HITS ALL COMMENTATORS

Chancellor Hitler as a Peacemaker

THE WORLD which waited from day to day to hear what Hitler might have to say about peace, was left without much help from the direction of Berchtesgaden.

It was a peace speech in the language of Mars, an offer of peace on Germany's terms. It was not, this time, a defeated Germany pleading for lenient terms as at Versailles; it was a strong, restored and united German nation stating the terms on which the rest of the world might have peace.

Hitler once more recited the achievements of his new Germany, including the reconstruction of Poland by Germany and Russia. The latter, by the way, has already begun Sovietizing its portion of conquered Poland.

After reciting the horrors of war, the Fuehrer, like most good traders, made his first asking price high.

The fate of Poland must remain in the hands of Hitler and Stalin.

Germany's lost colonies must be returned.

A system of security, of which Hitler must be the judge, must be worked out by the Reich, without outside interference.

Conditions in Southeast Europe are left to future negotiation.

These are stiff terms, but what did the world expect? They are the German answer to Versailles.

If they are not accepted, the nations opposing Germany must proffer counter-terms or fight.

The results of war are all too clear: In the words of Pope Pius, "all may be lost." Hitler's speech virtually echoed the warning of His Holiness. Indeed, one saw the futility of wars as Hitler pictured the destruction of cities; and one read the fate of England in the words, "no islands any more."

Will this statement of terms, combined with a massed show of force on the Western front, scare the nations of Europe into a peace conference? Or will it—as seems more likely—make them mad enough to fight?

And if they do fight, has America the strength and patriotic courage to stay out, or must we cancel the independence won in 1776 to stake our all to save the British Empire?

The arms embargo, neutrality, free speech for sound Christian Americanism, are all facets of this same issue.

MORE THAN FUTURE OF COUGHLIN BROADCASTS AT STAKE IN N.A.B. RULES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rule barring the sale of radio time to "spokesmen of controversial public issues," adopted last week by the Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters has aroused wide discussion among both station owners and editorial commentators.

An impartial application of the "Code," it was pointed out, would bar not only Father Coughlin—against whom the fire was originally directed—but also Dorothy Thompson, Boake Carter, Lowell Thomas, E. J. Cameron, Edwin C. Hill, H. V. Kaltenborn, Gen. Hugh Johnson, and other notable personalities now broadcasting comment on commercially sponsored programs.

Since compliance with the Code, as well as membership in the N.A.B., is voluntary with radio broadcasters, the opinion of station owners will continue to be heard from. The letter of the director of Station WEW in St. Louis appears in full in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. (See Page 4.)

Broadcaster Warns of 'Strangulation'

The attitude of the industry was further evidenced by the telegram of Mr. John F. Patt, vice president of WJR, Detroit, and WGAR, Cleveland, who warned the Code Compliance Committee that their move "goes beyond mere self-regulation into the realm of strangulation, stagnation and censorship. . . . We are aware that there are possible excesses in freedom, but in our opinion it would be better to have the excesses than to have the cure that is now proposed.

"If the Code as it now stands is to hold without reasonable amendment, I predict we shall see an emasculation of private enterprise in broadcasting with a solar plexus blow to freedom in this country and an invitation for further Government regulation."

N.A.B. Organization Is Voluntary

The N.A.B. was a voluntary organization of radio station owners to combat high-handed dictation from the Federal Communications Commission. But the present censorship from its own Code Committee imposes a harsher dictation than any Government department would dare invoke.

For a long time the field of radio has been dominated by the three major broadcasting chains—the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System. To this extent in radio, as in the motion pictures, the majority of outlets are privately owned; but the best of them depend for their existence upon the programs furnished to them by the big chain producers.

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FROM THE TOWER *By* Father Coughlin ★ **A BROADCASTER'S REACTION** *by* Rev. W. A. Burk, S. J. ★ **THE ALLIES' DILEMMA** *by* Dr. J. S. Barnes

DINNER CHATS
From the Staff

THE "REVOLT OF YOUTH" against war for America, referred to in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE, continues to sweep the country. The new movement is being taken up by campus groups all over the country.

The American Independence League, a Princeton University undergraduate organization "to keep America out of the European war," has opened a permanent office at 82 Nassau street, Princeton, N. J. This is the former headquarters of "the Veterans of Future Wars."

Similar groups have formed or are being organized on the campuses at Harvard, Kenyon College, Bucknell and Johns Hopkins.

Cost of the War High for British

THE BRITISH income tax, highest since the World War peak, is to be 37½ per cent of all incomes!

This represents something of the cost of war for the man in the street in England—and the Second World War has not even got under way in earnest.

In World War years this toll of the common man was 25 and later 27½ per cent.

British officials state that the government expects to raise 70-million pounds the rest of this year and 146-million pounds in the next year.

And the tax burden falls upon all who work.

Losses to Be Heavy On the Moral Front

NEITHER THE DESTRUCTION of the battlefield nor the cost of war to the taxpayers constitute the main crisis which confronts the world. Behind the destruction lies the no less devastating waning of morality.

"Our security, war or no war, neutrality or no neutrality, is based on Christian civilization," observes Bishop James E. Freeman, Episcopal bishop of Washington, D. C.

"It is by no means far-fetched to ascribe present-day calamities to the tendencies of this generation to abandon the ideals of Christianity," observes the *Washington Post* commenting upon the bishop's statement. The editorial continues:

"What the world appears to have lost is the willingness of men to respect the rights of their fellows, to live together in peace and to settle disputes on the scales of justice. To an alarming extent propaganda has been substituted for integrity of thought and expression. Loss of faith, having been supplanted by no comparable unifying force, has left civilization with less meaning, less idealism and less purpose than it ever had. The resulting dissillusionment has often degenerated into recklessness, despair or ruthless pursuit of selfish aims."

French Sympathy Letters Flood U.S.

The highly geared French propaganda machine has drafted all Frenchmen and women who have friends in the United States into an unofficial "white" army to bombard America with sympathy appeals in the form of personal letters. Use is being made of correspondence clubs in the French secondary schools, which have promoted the establishment of friendships between students in France and the United States.

Americans with French ties of any sort have been astounded, in recent weeks, at the sudden resurgence of interest in them on the part of their Gallic correspondents. SOCIAL JUSTICE is reproducing verbatim a typical "feeler" letter which is more or less in the form requested by the French government.

"M. John Clark,
"36 Washington Avenue,
"Rutherford, New Jersey, U.S.A.
"My dear John:

"Nearly two years have passed since we have written to one another. I grieve to think that I have neglected my good American friend, and I hope you will be kind to forgive my carelessness. It is now that we, the Americans and the French, must prepare to renew our friendships, both personal and national, when the common cause is before us.

"Although there is not yet war in Europe, that it will come we French are certain. The Germans will again attack us with their horrible weapons, sweeping our country with blood and destruction. We French must again defend the liberty.

"It is, I believe, certain that our good friends, the English and the Americans, will come once more to our aid. The ties that bind the French people and the Anglo-Saxons are too strong to be torn by selfishness. If they are not, who knows but that the liberty of all our peoples will exist no more.

"I am sure, my dear John, that you must feel as I do. So please write to me soon, that we may keep up our friendship.

"Your friend,
"Rene Rolande
"Rue de Aristide Briand 45,
"Lyons, France."

American Masons

THE THIRD and final article of the Rev. Father Randall's series on Continental Freemasonry appears in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Father Randall — by no means a stranger to the readers of this National Weekly—is an English writer. Obviously, he is writing first of all about Oriental and Continental Masonry, and, of course, stating the Catholic position towards the philosophy of naturalism.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has had a number of letters from good friends who are patriotic Americans, sincere Christians and also Masons. Most of these writers, however, say they did not read the articles in SOCIAL JUSTICE *but have been told about them.*

Despite the best editorial effort to make careful distinctions, there is bound to be confusion when enemies of SOCIAL JUSTICE misrepresent the printed word. We have tried to be careful in stating that the subversive activity in "Orientalism," and its influence on the Continent of Europe, are far afield from the fine Christian citizenry who often make up the membership of the fraternity in this country.

But the plain fact is that Masons, too, are "being used." American Masons—no less than American churchmen, politicians, educators and editors —are being pressured by their European colleagues who would draw us all into Europe's schemes. Is it not well, therefore, to be advised of the nature of all those European influences which seek to use us?

An Engineer's Prayer

"DEAR ST. JOSEPH, Heavenly Engineer, who so successfully negotiated the desert with your little family and the mule, give a thought to the many passengers I am responsible for. Keep an eye on switches and levers, bolts and nuts, points and signals, rails and sleepers. Bless the dear old engine and see it is sound in every limb, obedient to my hand, indifferent to the vagaries of mist or snow. And make me as loyal to God as my engine is loyal to me, with all the controls of my heart subservient to His pressure, as buoyant and healthy as the winds that tear through my cabin, thankful for this glorious life on the plate, if you keep ward over its dangers. And if you do not see me regularly in church, remind me that God is on the metals and that a hundred miles an hour still finds me in the palm of His hand.

—From the *"Holy Roodlet"*

Pal Suggests Subscription as Birthday Gift to Father

HELLO, FOLKS:

I'll bet y're s'prised to have me visut ya this week, aren't ya? Well, reely, I didn't 'spect t'have this plesure, but my seketary bein' a woman, changed her mind 'n posponed her vakashun for another week. I didn't lose enny time gettin' 'round t'her desk this mornin' so's I'd not be put off f'r somethin' else that she might haffta do. Sfar's I'm conserned, my visut with my friends is 'bout *the* mos' *importunt* event uv th' week, whether she thinks so 'r not.

Issent it funny, though, what makes things importunt t'peepul? Ev'rybuddy has somethin' speshul. Now, I enjoy chattin' with you, 'n keep thinkin' 'bout it all week 'n am on th' look-out all th' time f'r bits uv gossup'r news 'r somethin' funny I think y'd like t'hear 'bout. Pete, my brother, is int'rested in jus' bein' a play boy 'n havin' a full stummick. The girls in th' office 're busy with dates 'n clothes 'n such stuff 'n diets—oh, yes—don't ferget the diets 'n the waistlines—'n Mr. Schwartz, our editor, eats 'n sleeps by the deadline, 'n the Boss—he's like a Mexican jumpin' bean—first one thing 'n then annuther keeps him goin' in circles. Gosh!

A body jus' can't keep up with him n' his worries! When I see him goin' round 'n round, walkin' up 'n down 'n sighin' I'm glad I'm jutsa dog, 'cause all I'm called on t'put up with is a skirmish now and then with Pete 'n a few miner itches once 'n a while when a sand flea gets too familyer, 'n I c'n handul *them* like nothin'. But the Boss can't shake his off like that, nosirree! Those broadcastin' fleas, 'n nootraluty fleas, 'n parish fleas, 'n money fleas, 'n writin'-f'r-a-magazine fleas just aren't shooed away so easy. Y'might get rid uv one atta time if the pesky things'd come only in two's 'r three's, but they don't—they come 'round here in swarms 'n all settul down on the Boss. Poor fella, I wish there wuz somethin' I could do f'r him 'sides feel sorry.

D'y 'spose that a great, big increase in the s'kripshun lists'd do th' trick? I wuddn't be attall s'prised if it wud, 'cause I've notuced him goin' over t' Miss Schulte's desk ev'ry day 'n lookin' over the long, yellow sheets that she keeps th' rekerds on 'n then he checks figgers with our bookkeeper 'n then the gen'ral manager is called in 'n there's lotta consultin' 'n talk 'bout stuff I don't understand (I'm sorry t'admit it, 'cause I s'pect I should, bein' on the staff 'n all). But figgers 'n statistiks jus' aren't my line, folks, like visitin' is—'n y'can't teach an old dog new tricks, they say—so I let that end of the bizness to them that c'n handul it, 'n I try t'do what I can to boost our circulation.

I s'pect by the time I see you folks again all the birthday parties y're plannin' t'hold in honor of the Boss'll be over. Gee! I bet y'll have fun! I don't s'pose I'll be goin' t'enny, unless Mrs. Coughlin has one f'r the Boss 'n Pete 'n me down at her house. I haven't been invited yet, n'r heard ennythin', but I'll keep my paws crossed 'n hope f'r th' best.

I'd kinda like t'have a nice presunt f'r him, too—somethin' that'd give him a great, big thrill 'n make him not mind havin' annuther birthday. D'y'think ya c'n guess what Id like t'be able to give him? I'll give ya three guesses. Yep, y'know what I've got up my sleeve, dontcha? I knew y'd guess —I can't ever fool ennybuddy—I guess I'm not clever enuf 'r sutal enuf 'r somethin'. I'm better off if I come right out 'n say what I want, I guess.

Well, 's long's y' know, will y' help me out? Y'll hafta get busy right away, 'cause October 25th issent very far off, 'n it takes quite awhile t'get subskripshuns together these days.

Gee, folks, I'm an awful begger, aren't I? I jus' had my seketary read this f'r me, 'n it shure sounds like I got the gimmies. But I'm not askin' f'r ennything f'r myself, so I guess y' won't think I'm awful, will ya?

By th' time y'hear from me again I'll have lots uv news f'r ya, I promise.

Goodbye 'n good luck—'n don't ferget—I'm dependin' on ya awful hard f'r that birthday gift f'r the Boss.

—PAL

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Fight Bolshevism at Home Before Fighting It Abroad

By Ben Marcin

This is not a holy war. This is just another power politics war.

This is not a Christian's war. This is Josef Stalin's war. And in America it is Bernard Baruch's plan for lifting the embargo!

Consider these facts: Britain and France made promises to guarantee the sovereignty of Poland. Britain and France promised to do "all within their power" to preserve Poland against Hitler attacks.

What happened to these promises? They were like all other scraps of paper written by the power politicians for the past 150 years: Britain and France thought more of their navies and their airplanes than they did of the Polish citizens. Britain and France did not send one battleship, one airplane, one battalion of troops lest they would be destroyed. All Britain and France sent to Poland were messages—and Anthony Beck.

Now that Poland is raped and ravished and destroyed, we are being told that the Christian world must unite to destroy Hitlerism. That statement does not square with the facts; for Mr. Chamberlain already has said (quoted by Mr. Borah in his famous speech) that Britain is not interested in ideologies. If Britain were interested in destroying Hitlerism, why did she shake hands with it at Munich? If Britain were so ultra-Christian, why did she permit the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia?

If Britain were so Christlike in her policies, why did she make every attempt to shake the crimson hand of Josef Stalin?

Although Britain is like a thief on the cross, no one has heard her ask forgiveness of the Crucified Christ and His brethren for her age-old sins.

Power politics and power politics alone are responsible for the unctious remarks of those who say that this is a Christian war. We repeat that this is Stalin's war. Although German troops overran Poland, murdered its civilians, destroyed its Warsaw and demolished its churches, who profited by this desecration and sacrilege? Josef Stalin alone profited.

While German troops are occupied on the Western front, what has happened on the North? Stalin's minions have encircled Germany. They have grabbed off Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania through the agency of so-called trade agreements.

The truth of it is that Hitler is a gone goose either three months from now or three years from now. Meanwhile, the war lords from England, France and America persist in carrying on this war. They will win if by winning you mean not only the dissolution of Hitler but the destruction of Germany. And they will lose; for German planes will destroy London and Paris and wreak vengeance upon the civilian populations dwelling there. Eventually, another Peace Treaty of Versailles will be written.

Eventually, the troops will return to their devastated homelands. They will find factories closed, finances wrecked and Simple Simons sitting in the ruins of the House of Parliament chattering like monkeys about new taxes.

These same troops will return seeking their cottages and their flats and their wives and their children now scattered throughout the length and breadth of England and Scotland, and France. Their flats and cottages probably will have been demolished. Their wives and children probably will have been well Communized.

Then comes the revolution. Then men will understand what Pius XII meant when he said that "If war, all may be lost." Then their ears will be attuned to the Communists whom their governments had coddled for years—Communists in factories, Communists in colleges, Communists in pulpits, Communists in government, Communists like Leon Blum. Yes, and rocking-chair Communists like Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill.

As for America, it is probable that the Neutrality Act designed by Bernard Baruch will be passed, swallowed and digested. We will ship arms and munitions and lethal gas.

Our ears will become attuned to the bursting of bombs from the West Coast to New York.

Our eyes will become accustomed to read of sabotage not only upon the battleship "*Arizona*" but upon her sister ships. Harry Bridges, the darling of the Department of Labor, will rule supreme in California. Red Reuther, Weiner and their fellow-travelers like Brophy and Frankensteen will issue orders to the C.I.O.

America is about as healthy as a headless chicken as she enters into this war—this holy war, if you please—to fight Hitlerism abroad when the virus of Stalinism has been poured into the veins of America at home, particularly since 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt, likened in his diplomacy to Pope Pius XII by a certain ecclesiastic, recognized Russia and, for all practical purposes, said "Amen" to Russia's massacre of 20-million Christians, to Russia's ostracizing Christ's cross from its Kremlin, and to Russia's foresworn policy of world revolution.

Let's be honest with ourselves. This is no Christian war any more than the World War was fought to save democracy. This is Stalin's war. This is Antichrist's war. This is a war between the hammer and sickle on one side and the cross of Christ on the other.

Phooey on Hitlerism! Hitlerism has been assimilated by Stalinism, as every honest student knows. And if this war continues, Americanism, with its love of liberty and its taste for fool's gold, will fall foul of the Stalinist gentlemen and their stooges who are trying to deceive us that this is a Christian war.

If these gentlemen are honest, they will begin an onslaught against Stalin's agents in Washington, in the ranks of labor and everywhere else in America.

If they do not, it is time for Christians in this country to do some solid thinking on this subject—a year from today or even a month from today will be too late.

Father Coughlin and Free Speech

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Broadcasters is a private organization. It is composed of approximately 92 per cent of the radio station owners of America.

At the Atlantic City meeting of this organization it was decided to ostracize from the airways all those persons who, on commercial time, indulge in "controversial subjects of a public nature."

The word "controversial" was not defined by the organization at the Atlantic City meeting; later on, the code committee of the N.A.B. met at Washingon and, instead of defining "controversial subjects of a public nature," decided that Father Coughlin fell foul of its ruling.

SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, a Michigan corporation, employs Father Coughlin and engages him to speak over the radio. SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine does not intend to take this ruling without making a fight to preserve freedom of speech.

Already Station WIRE of Indianapolis, Indiana, a member of the N.A.B., has acted as the Charlie McCarthy of this organization. The owners of WIRE have canceled Father Coughlin's contract.

Ladies and gentlemen, the fight is on! It is a fight for freedom of speech which we must make standing up. Or, it is a retreat into the marshes of subversion and dictatorship.

What is controversial and what is not controversial does not interest us. As a matter of fact, practically every program on the air is controversial — programs broadcasting short stories with their divorces; programs bringing risque songs into the homes of America, like "*Hold Tight*"; programs on which Lowell Thomas, Edwin C. Hill, H. V. Kaltenborn, Dorothy Thompson, Elliott Roosevelt, Hugh Johnson and Charlie McCarthy hold forth for the public—they are all controversial.

The N.A.B. evidently has acted upon the past performances of Father Coughlin. Of course, it did not act upon the past performances of Charlie McCarthy-Mae West which created a stench in every household that happened to tune in to hear their vulgarities some months ago.

We repeat, we are not interested in the controversial viewpoint of the N.A.B. ruling. ***We are interested in free speech which, little by little, is falling under the heel of radio monopolies not controlled by Christians.***

We know that radio stations are privately owned. But we also know that the privately owned radio stations depend for their programs and for part of their revenue upon the dictates of the National Broadcasting Company, of the Columbia Broadcasting System and of the Mutual Broadcasting Network.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is time for *you*, in your community, to establish a **Committee for the Defense of Freedom of Speech.** Not only are we asking Father Coughlin's friends to engage in this enterprise. We are asking every person who respects the Bill of Rights in all its implications to show what stuff an American citizen is made of.

Station WIRE has thrown down the gauntlet. Insofar as it is a member of the N.A.B., we consider that this organization likewise has thrown down the gauntlet.

Rest assured SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine will pick it up and load it with dynamite before it tosses it back!

Are you with us in this fight to preserve Americanism, free from the domination of those who have risen to such ascendancy in the field of moving pictures, of the press and the radio?

They have asked for it. They will either retreat from their present position or they will get what they are asking for.

(Editor's Note: Ben Marcin will continue these editorials as long as this fight is on. Who Ben Marcin is, is nobody's business. Your guess is as good as anyone else's.)

A BROADCASTER'S REACTION

Director of Radio Station WEW to Keep Father Coughlin; Tells Why

'Revolution in St. Louis Area' Would Follow Ban, Priest Warns

THE REV. FATHER W. A. BURK, S.J., faculty director of Radio Station WEW, St. Louis, Missouri, owned and operated by St. Louis University, sent the following word of warning and protest to Secretary Kirby of the Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, meeting in Washington, D. C.:

"The more I think about the potent implication of your telegram, namely, your intended order to stations carrying the Coughlin broadcast to cease same or reject contracts to broadcast same, the more I am convinced that the N.A.B. is going on record as being in favor of censorship and dictatorship in radio. This is deplorable if my fears and surmises should prove true. *It will wreck completely and for all time the N.A.B. and the objectives for which we broadcasters have thought the N.A.B. stood.*

"We broadcasters will not be regimented as in Germany and other European countries. The attempt to stifle the voice of Father Coughlin, if successful, will establish a precedent that foretells the doom of free speech and liberty in this land. For God's sake don't do it! I am arguing not now as a champion of Father Coughlin, but as a champion and upholder and defender of American liberties."

A previous letter from Father Burk to the Code Compliance Committee states so well the case for the radio stations which now carry Father Coughlin's broadcast that SOCIAL JUSTICE obtained permission to publish the communication in full. It is highly informative inasmuch as it exposes an official effort to close the air to the Radio Priest and, from the commercial broadcaster's viewpoint, the case for and against him.

We quote Father Burk:

Mr. Ed Kirby, Secretary
Code Compliance Committee
National Assn. of Broadcasters
1626 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Kirby:

My secretary has just brought me, at the hospital where I have been confined since July 28th, your telegram dated Washington, September 25th, which reads as follows:

"For the consideration of the Code Committee, please advise headquarters immediately if you are now carrying Father Coughlin's broadcasts, date of present contract's expiration, whether renewal has been offered or accepted. If broadcasts found to violate N.A.B. Code, what are provisions for cancellation?"

My first reaction, on reading said telegram, is one of extreme surprise and displeasure. We broadcasters, with the N.A.B. behind us, have been long complaining of the endless questionnaires and other interference on the part of the F.C.C. which we have universally regarded as unjustifiable interference with the freedom guaranteed to broadcasters by the Radio Act and an endeavor to establish equivalent censorship. The questionnaire you have submitted in the above telegram seems to me to be a close imitation of the procedure of the F.C.C. I might, therefore, following my first reaction to your telegram, refuse to answer the questions proposed and, if I did so, I believe I would be perfectly within my rights.

I was present, Mr. Kirby, when the vote on the Code was taken at Atlantic City and I remember well pointing out to Mr. Neville Miller that, while the vote for the Code was, if I remember rightly, 128, while the opposing votes were some 26 or 28, by far the greater number of delegates present left the hall when the vote began and did not cast a vote one way or another. This clearly showed that the industry—at least a majority of the industry—*did not approve the Code and particularly those provisions thereof clearly designed to bar Father Coughlin from the air.*

Father Coughlin Communists' Target

It was the impression, moreover, of many broadcasters with whom I talked that the said Code was "railroaded" through and that it was motivated by Communistic and Administration influence, desirous of eliminating practically the only articulate voice in America effectively combating Communism and upholding American ideals, on the one hand, and likewise effectively opposing certain Administration measures such as the Supreme Court Bill and the first Reorganization Bill, on the other hand.

If Father Coughlin is to be eliminated from the air for his war upon Communism and his opposition to certain New Deal measures, then the Dies Committee and its members should be precluded from the air and a number of our most prominent Senators and Representatives who have opposed certain New Deal measures as strenuously as has Father Coughlin likewise should be denied the privilege of acquainting the American people with their views or viewpoints, but this means the denial of the right of free speech. In other words, Mr. Kirby, I am intimately convinced that the attempt to eliminate Father Coughlin is an un-American denial of the right of free speech, as I remember Senator Wheeler brought out publicly in reply to Mr. Neville Miller when the latter seemed to imply the necessity of the removal of Father Coughlin from the air.

There is, to me, another and even more important consideration: a few weeks ago, Father Talbot, S.J., in the Jesuit weekly, *America*, published in New York, had an editorial to the effect that the "smear Coughlin" campaign, so prevalent in our press, was but a covert and insidious attack upon all religion, but particularly the Catholic religion. In this campaign, Father Coughlin is being made the scapegoat and visible object of Communistic attack, but with all religions and their discredit and elimination as the final objective. Hence, this editorial warned all Christians and all believers in God, including the Jews, against being misled by and becoming a party to this disguised onslaught upon religion and with it upon the fundamentals of American democracy.

16,000 Letters Tell Station Public's Views

Since I, as Director of Station WEW, owned and operated by St. Louis University, accepted Father Coughlin's broadcasts almost a year ago, I have been a careful and critical listener to said broadcasts. To my certain knowledge, also, I know that very many of the Jesuit and lay faculty of St. Louis University have listened to the same broadcasts. And *neither I nor any of our faculty, to my knowledge, have found any slightest justification or warrant for the charges brought against Father Coughlin* by the Communistically-inspired "smear Coughlin" campaign mentioned above, *as being anti-racial, anti-Semitic, and pro-Nazi, etc., etc.* On the contrary, we have felt and are convinced that Father Coughlin is doing a most necessary and patriotic work by unmasking the secret maneuvers of Communists and their "fellow travelers" and by upholding strenuously the ideals of true American democracy against every "ism" whether Communism, or Fascism, or Naziism. This much by way of stating my own estimate concerning Father Coughlin and the highly important and patriotic broadcasts he is making Sunday after Sunday.

I might add that when a false rumor circulated here in St. Louis soon after we began the Coughlin broadcasts that we were going to take off his program from our station, I received close to 16,000 letters within a period of two weeks; I read every line of every one of these letters personally and I can assure you that, *out of the total number, not more than 20 voiced any objection whatsoever to the broadcasts or to their contents.* If, therefore, I were now to remove Father Coughlin from my station, I am certain that I would stir up nothing less than a revolution among the Catholics and Protestants of this city and win for my station their ill-will and active opposition. This is a very practical phase of the matter for me as a broadcaster.

Jews Will Be Blamed for Ban

I have, likewise, consulted with one of my most important Jewish advertisers and he agreed with me that the removal of Father Coughlin from our station would convince the Gentile public that the Jews of this city were responsible therefor, and thereby create a wave of anti-Semitic action. And it is my sincere belief that, if Father Coughlin is denied his right of free speech on the air by the operation of your Code, *you are going to be responsible for stirring up such a deluge of anti-Semitism in this land as we have never seen or experienced before and which would be most deplorable.*

Remember, that, even according to the Gallup poll, Father Coughlin is credited with having a weekly audience of 4½-million though, according to Father Coughlin himself, his audience amounts to 17-million. Think of the indignation of all this audience against the Jews who will inevitably be credited, despite any endeavor of Father Coughlin to quell the indignation, with having brought about the denial of Father Coughlin's undoubted right as an American—the right of free speech on the air.

Consequently, Mr. Kirby, I must advise you that, so long as Father Coughlin continues his war upon the common enemy of our Christianity and our democracy, namely Communism; so long as he continues to uphold the true ideals of American democracy; and so long as his broadcasts continue to reach Station WEW, I shall certainly retain him on Station WEW. To do otherwise, to remove him, would be, in my convinced opinion, a betrayal alike of my God and my country.

Coughlin Contract Has Been Renewed

Now to your telegram. I am carrying Father Coughlin's broadcasts. The expiration of his present contract with our station is November 5, 1939, and he has already offered me a renewal of his contract *and I have accepted it.* I have not the contract before me as I dictate this to my secretary and cannot therefore tell you what provisions for cancellation the contract contains. However, it is our station's invariable rule that we reserve the right of cancellation any time after two weeks' notification.

Your telegram says, "If broadcasts found to violate N.A.B. Code, what are provisions for cancellation?" This seems to imply the possibility of the N.A.B. endeavoring to impose upon such of its membership as carry the Coughlin broadcasts the obligation of rejecting and ceasing such broadcasts. Such an imposition would, in my opinion, Mr. Kirby, clearly conflict with my essential rights and duties as a broadcaster to decide for myself or by myself alone what is or what is not in accord with public interest, necessity and convenience. Again, it was the concensus of opinion of the broadcasters with whom I talked at Atlantic City that these rights and duties may not lawfully be passed over or committed to anyone whomsoever but must be exercised and fulfilled individually by each broadcaster.

Despite, therefore, the provisions of the N.A.B. Code, I feel that I must claim and must retain the essential right and duty of judging what is and what is not proper material for broadcast and I cannot abdicate that right and that duty, even to the Code Committee.

Of course, I agree with and subscribe to the general provisions of the Code as being in accord with good ethics and the best interests of the broadcasting industry, and in all such matters I shall endeavor to comply faithfully with the prescriptions of the Code, but, in this matter of Father Coughlin's broadcasts, I must be guided by my own conscience and by what I know to be the true nature and worth of his broadcasts and by what I know to be the public demand for his broadcasts in this section.

Yours faithfully,
RADIO STATION WEW
W. A. Burk, S. J.
Faculty Director

Behind THE NEWS
★
by "Yours Truly"

THE NAZI-SOVIET alliance, which preceded the outbreak of the present European war, has produced even more startling effects in America than on the Continent. *In America, the greatest effect of the alliance has been the re-establishment of big business as the force behind government.*

As the war scourge spread over Europe, Germany created a Rightist Nazi war dictatorship: France set up a decemvirate of Rightist and Leftist politicians: Britain established a war government of followers of Chamberlain and Churchill: Russia created a council of Stalinist war commissars—and America instituted a war commisariat made up of industrial tycoons and manufacturing magnates.

To his intimates, President Roosevelt indicated that Russia had betrayed America by entering into her trade and non-aggression pact with Germany, and that his consequent disillusionment knew no bounds. Under the New Deal Administration, America supinely had sought Russia's friendship. In seeking that Judas kiss, America went to the extent of glossing over violations of the agreement reached between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov, former Soviet Commisar of foreign affairs. This country smiled at Communist attacks on American institutions, and repudiation of debts owed to the United States. America hastened forward with offers to equip Soviet Russia's army, navy and air force on credit. But, despite America's grovelling before Communist Russia, this atheistic state betrayed America and the democracies.

Since the signing of the Nazi-Soviet alliance, President Roosevelt openly has manifested his displeasure at the "sell-out" and has taken a measure of revenge in his hostility toward the Leftists in his own Administration.

The creation of the War Resources Board; the appointment of Rightist business men to the board, and the political liquidation of Mr. Baruch, former commissar of the War Trades Board, all indicate that Mr. Roosevelt is ready to go as far to the right as he had gone to the left. Under the persuasive influence of the tycoons and money moguls, the Chief Executive may suppress the Leftist government bureaus which have harassed big business. The N.L.R.B., S.E.C., R.F.C., and other alphabetical agencies must either serve big business—now identified with Government—or face suppression.

* * *

The "Communazis" are clamoring loudly for peace and true neutrality. A few weeks before the Russo-German accord was reached, they were screaming just as loudly for a war "to save peace and democracy." Previously, they sought to pitch America into war against the fascintern, and as an ally of the democracies. Now, they demand that America remain aloof, because they believe that the "Communazintern" can defeat Britain, France and capitalism.

Necessity — like politics — makes strange bedfellows. Nazis and Communists; New Dealers and Big Businessmen; Radicals and Conservatives; Semi-Socialists and Pacifists.

Yours Truly

The Bailey-Bland Bill Is a Furtive Step to War

Would Permit U. S. to Insure Belligerents' Shipping

(From a Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If Mr. Roosevelt wins his embargo fight—a Congressional spokesman this week assured SOCIAL JUSTICE—the first item for debate at the regular session of Congress will be the Bailey-Bland bill to create a war risk insurance fund by amending the 1936 Merchant Marine Act.

Buried in the middle of this temporarily dormant piece of legislation is a clause permitting the Maritime Commission *to insure both the vessels and the cargoes of belligerents doing business with the United States*

This information unearthed by SOCIAL JUSTICE doubtless supplies the joker which an increasingly skeptical public has come to believe Mr. Roosevelt is hiding in his hand. In his recent utterances, the President has insisted on two points: that this country must stay out of war at all costs, and that the people of his country shall be kept informed of the Administration's opinions and projects. The President's actions, however, have awakened the fear that his words, though well meaning, must be accepted with reservations.

It is hard to believe Mr. Roosevelt has forgotten the Bailey-Bland bill, which was introduced in Congress, and briefly discussed, late last spring. It is conceivable that most voters have forgotten it—that a good many of them, in fact, were never alive to its implications.

SOCIAL JUSTICE—which agrees with Mr. Roosevelt that this nation must not embark on a silly and costly adventure, and that the people of this nation have a constitutional right to know what goes on in the councils of their Government—has not forgotten the tricky little measure.

The bill—S. 2566 in the Senate and H. R. 6572 in the House—was introduced by Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina and Representative S. O. Bland of Virginia, two faithful Democratic cat's-paws. So it is most unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt and his eminent advisors, Messrs. Early, Corcoran and Cohen, are unaware that this tidy bundle of dynamite sits in dry storage under the National Capitol.

For dynamite it is. After providing (Sec. 221, b) that "There shall be in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Marine and War Risk Insurance fund," the bill goes on to Section 222, which says:

"The (Maritime) Commission may insure against loss or damage by the risk of war property and persons as follows (c) *(1) Vessels of any foreign country not an enemy of the United States engaged in the foreign or domestic trade of the United States, (2) cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, (3) their disbursements, and freight and passage moneys, and (4) personal effects of the masters, officers and crews of the vessels."*

The Discrepancy Between Words and Acts

Now, President Roosevelt has supported his embargo-lifting arguments by asserting that cash-and-carry would not lead us into the war-engendering situation of 1914-16, when German U-boats sank American ships carrying contraband to the Allies. Cash-and-carry, he has insisted, means that foreign ships would carry foreign goods bought in America—hence, if they were sunk, no American interests would be involved.

In conjunction with this program, Mr. Roosevelt has promised that legislation would be enacted to prevent belligerents from raising vast credits in this country, later to default them, as the World War Allies did. Yet when the Administration's so-called cash-and-carry measure was introduced, it was found to contain a quiet little clause allowing belligerents to enjoy a 90-day credit!

And now, if the Bailey-Bland joker goes through, the same situation as that of 1914-16 will materialize. True, submarines won't be sinking American bottoms or endangering American lives. But they will be destroying American funds, supplied by American voters to the Maritime Commission for payment to belligerent interests that have lost their ships and cargoes.

Legislators and demagogues may quibble all they like. What is going on in Washington boils down simply to this: the Administration won't *throw* us into war—it couldn't; but it may *ease* us into war. It may.

SENATOR BORAH

Read This— Memorize It!

From Senator William E. Borah's historic speech on neutrality, delivered before the Congress of the United States, October 2, 1939:

"Cash! In speaking of cash, I make no point at this time of the fact that we propose to extend credit for 90 days. That may be discussed later. I mean cash at any time, or at all.

* * *

"We are basing our proposed action upon the proposition we will get cash from nations now in the most deplorable economic and financial condition.

"We are dealing with nations which cannot pay the interest, much less the principal, upon the debts incurred in the last war, many of which debts are now due to the American taxpayer, not in sums of millions of dollars, but of billions of dollars.

"Do we really expect to get a dollar out of munitions, except as that dollar is ultimately furnished by the people of the United States? Where will they go for their money? Where did they go to get money during the World War?

* * *

"The munitions maker will get his compensation. He will make his profits. . . . But where will the buyer, the nation buying the stuff, get the money with which to pay the munitions maker? He will, in my opinion, in the last analysis, get it where he got the money to pay for the war material purchased during the World War, and that is from the American taxpayer.

* * *

"I do not overlook the fact it is written into the pending joint resolution that, if they do not pay, they will not get munitions. But if they do not pay, they will ask for credit. And the same argument that brought the law into existence which gave them munitions will bring about a law which will give them the credits. The same law-making body which provided the law giving the right to buy munitions will give them credit with which to buy. Otherwise, the whole machinery would stop, because they have not the means with which to purchase.

"They are, in a very true sense, pauper nations. They cannot pay their debts; they cannot meet their obligations, and they are bleeding their people white with taxes.

"Will it be argued that the Congress should pass a law primarily to enable these democracies to buy munitions because they must have them in their fight and refuse to extend them credit, without which the whole purpose and object of the law would fail?

* * *

"It has been already suggested by high authority that the joint resolution should be called a credit-and-carry law instead of a cash-and-carry law.

"In the conditions in which those countries now are, in their utterly impoverished situation, . . . they have not the cash or anything approximating cash.

* * *

"Great Britain entered the war in 1914 with a national debt of 650,-million pounds. She entered the present war with a national debt in excess of 8-billion pounds. She could not pay then and she cannot pay now. In the fiscal year 1913-14, the British National Government's expenditures were 197-million pounds. Last year they were 1,019,000,000 pounds. The war has been going on but a few weeks, and they are compelled to levy a heavy tax upon the common necessities of life.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education
Just living annual wage
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer
Labor's right to organize
Recall of non-productive bonds
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay
Simplification of Government and lower taxes
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor

An Ecclesiastic Dogmatizes

FOLLOWING Cardinal Mundelein's death, a prominent ecclesiastic scheduled to speak to an audience of youth, dogmatized for the benefit of the nation. Instead of uttering a well couched obituary, he seized this untimely occasion to plaster politics all over the Red and Blue networks.

Sample: "Only in the Vatican is there in Europe the gift of statesman's vision possessed by President Roosevelt."

God help the Vatican if that is the case! One is reluctant to conclude that the Vatican would order the slaughter of pigs and the plowing under of cotton when there was want in the midst of plenty. And one would shudder if the Vatican would or could compose a speech such as Mr. Roosevelt voiced on the occasion of the reception of Mr. Oumansky, the Soviet ambassador to America. For years—precisely since 1933 — the incumbent of the White House has been on kissing terms with the gorilla of the Kremlin; he has coddled Communists in Government; he has protected them in labor; and he has shown precocious leanings to the commissars of Mexico and Red Spain. Be it repeated, in all reverence, "God help the Vatican" if what the ecclesiastic said is true.

Or, perhaps, the ecclesiastic accountable for such a *faux-pas* as the above was no better informed on the true state of affairs in politics than he proved he was in journalism; for he said, in referring to the *Osservatore Romano*, that it was the "official paper of the Vatican." Every cub reporter smiled and became a villain when he read that inaccuracy—an inaccuracy probably trumped up to bolster the idea that the Catholic Church is in favor of lifting the embargo.

Following in the course of these dogmatizations, the obituarist then slurred the letter writers of America who, taking advantage of their constitutional rights, pleaded with their Representatives and Senators to hold the embargo; and the slur reflected upon their intellectuality, if not upon their honesty.

No one takes exception to an ecclesiastic for voicing his opinions on matters politic, but all persons in this nation look askance upon any minister, priest, or higher ecclesiastic who tries to wrap the white robes of the Vatican around the flag pole of the New Deal.

What It Takes . . .

ORIENTAL COMMUNISM, led by Orientalists who hate Christianity, is on the rampage.

What are we going to do about Communism in America? What are its fellow-travelers going to do about it? What is the General Jewish Council going to do about it?

Getting down to cases, it is time to tar and feather every Communist and Communist lover—in a political and constitutional manner—unless he or the group comes clean.

Someone suggested that the Communists cannot change their spots overnight nor alter their intellectual angles by a mere renunciation. If America gets into this war, directly or indirectly, it will be patriotic, we suppose, for Americans to turn on the Oriental Communists here in our midst.

Radio Monopolists

AS LONG AGO as last July, SOCIAL JUSTICE said that the "code of conduct" written at the Atlantic City meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters was directed deliberately at silencing Father Coughlin.

At that time, the prime movers were certain radio stations and chain owners, acting at the instance of the Jewish General Council, which both resented — and *rejected* — Father Coughlin's invitation for American Jews to join Christians in condemning Communism and its persecution of Christians.

Three weeks ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE notified its readers that the war makers and embargo lifters were about to use this radio Broadcasting Code to get Father Coughlin off the air for their purposes.

A paragraph in the Associated Press account from Washington is extremely significant. It reads:

"The ban was applied in the midst of a hot struggle over neutrality legislation, during which Father Coughlin has been vigorously opposing the Roosevelt proposal to appeal the embargo on arms shipments to belligerent nations."

And the *Philadelphia Record* said editorially:

"The *Record* believes that the National Association of Broadcasters made an error, at least in its 'timing,' when it decided to bar speakers on 'controversial issues'. . . . The Association's action, which may have the effect of barring him from the air at this time, *will be construed by some as an attempt to shut off his side of the embargo question.*"

We'll say it will be so construed! That's it precisely. Those eager to enlist America's aid on the side of England, under the fiction of a cash-and-carry neutrality, fear for their schemes if the counsel of Father Coughlin continues to be heard against entangling foreign alliances. Therefore, he must be silenced.

Three or four months from now, the question of our actual entrance into the European war will be up for consideration. This, too, will be hard to put across if Father Coughlin is on the air week after week telling the nation about what lies behind the propaganda.

The sop of "giving free time" to the discussion of controversial matters, barred from commercial broadcasting, is completely ridiculous. It is simply window-dressing. Neither Father Coughlin, nor any of the other commentators, who will be barred by an application of the Broadcasting Code, would accept "free time," for it would mean speaking behind the blue pencil of the internationalists and the warmongers.

The N.A.B. was formed in the first place to resist "high-handed encroachments upon their commercial liberties" by the Federal Communications Commission, but the high-handed dictatorship of the Code Committee has it all over on anything the F.C.C. ever contemplated. It has become a question of outdictating the dictators.

Indeed, the day may come when the F.C.C. will be the hope of the independent broadcaster to protect him from the controlled dictators of the radio trust and the chain monopolists.

Power Politics

IT SEEMS fairly evident that the present war in Europe was largely the creation of a few warmongers, statesmen, politicians and bankers. If they were not responsible for the war itself, they certainly have been responsible for some of the queer alliances of nations engaged in this war both as belligerents and as neutrals.

Although Japan went to the extreme of condemning Germany's sell out, paying for an American gold mine in Korea which other nations would have confiscated and nationalized, making overtures to Britain and France for the settlement of the Oriental question, and although Lord Lothian's first job in America was to persuade the American Government to accept Japan's overtures, Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau and his aides flatly refused to consider the proposals and thus drove Japan into the arms of Russia in a neutrality proposal designed only to settle the Manchukuoan-Mongolian border dispute by arbitration.

British statesmen admitted during the Anglo-French negotiations with Russia that the Allies could not defeat the Third Reich without Russia's aid. Said Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, April 3, 1939: "If we are going in (to help Poland) without the help of Russia, we are walking into a trap."

Said Anthony Eden, in the *Birmingham Post* May 25, 1939: "If an effective resistence to aggression is to be organized in Eastern Europe, Russia's wholehearted co-operation is indispensable."

Said Winston Churchhill, in the *Manchester Guardian*, June 22, 1939: "Without an alliance with Russia, no effective stability can be created or long maintained in Eastern Europe."

It is a matter of historic record that Britain tried to negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia and that Prime Minister Chamberlain stated that in such circumstances, the alleged Russian International Communist ideology made no difference to the democracies, of which Great Britain was one, although within itself, the British government maintains a royal autocracy, the opposite of democracy.

Furthermore, it is a matter of common knowledge that Britain and France failed to put through their scheme of the Triple Entente because they would not guarantee Russian restoration of Esthonia, Latvia and Finland, or as Russia would put it: Britain and France would not guarantee protection against internal aggression in these countries formerly belonging to Russia. Germany made that guarantee; otherwise there would not have been any Nazi-Soviet agreements.

Despite Eden and Churchill's insistence upon the necessity of Russian aid, the same two worthies are now members of the British War Cabinet. Although their plans of a democratic alliance of Britain, France, Russia and America fell through, because Russia bolted the camp, yet they still have hopes of effecting an alliance with America. They have received ample support for their plan from the Leftists in the Administration in Washington.

Although Chamberlain and Daladier refused to wage war over the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, they were forced to wage war with Russia and Germany over the partitioning of Poland. The pressure was applied upon them by the Eden and the Leon Blum cliques which were in constant communication with their comrade Leftists in Washington.

President Roosevelt's warning to dictators Mussolini and Hitler was really a warning to Daladier and Chamberlain to cease appeasement. Just as America's warmongers and war makers entered into quasi-military agreements to sell planes, to support currency, to establish stock pools and to front for the Allies in threatening the dictators, so America's statesmen practically promised Britain and France that, if they entered the war, America would amend the neutrality act by October 1st, 1939, and enter the war in the beginning of 1940.

"Europe's censorship tighter than ever before," says a newspaper headline. From the nature of the crude propaganda being received here we must assume that the censors are likewise, "tighter."

London fashions this year are matching gas mask carriers with sport coats. Those noted fashion experts, Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, doubtless will attempt to export the mode to the United States.

If brevity truly is the sout of wit, Adolf Hitler's speeches are not so funny as they sound.

The question occupying British diplomatic minds since the successive thrusts into Poland by Germany and Russia is, "What is the difference between an invasion?"

Martin Dies says there are 2,800 Communists in high Government jobs. But does it require that many to keep Earl Browder out of jail on charges of using a fake United States passport?

History in the making: 1916, *Britain speaking:* "We have no quarrel with the German people. But we demand that the Kaiser be destroyed and an orderly government set up."

1939, *Britain speaking:* "We have no quarrel with the German people. But we demand that Hitler be destroyed and an orderly government set up."

1959, *Britain speaking* "We have no quarrel with the German people. But we demand that von Zilch be destroyed and an orderly government set up."

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll goes to the pokey for three years for escaping the last war—and thereby may escape the next!

The American Indian was uncivilized because he stole up behind an adversary and scalped him with a tomahawk. The modern European is civilized because he slashes an adversary's abdomen with a bayonet while facing him.

The Bremen has been reported off the coasts of Scotland, England, Brazil, Iceland and Germany, just to name a few places. But have they looked in Fritz Kuhn's basement?

One might say that the British rubber deal with the United States stretched into a $20-million profit for us.

Although there has been considerable speculation about Hitler abdicating, five will get you ten that he doesn't retire before Joe Louis.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark suggests that Britain and France cede their island possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States as part payment of their World War debt. It's a dandy idea, but as futile as asking for an interest payment on the war debt.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" may have been a best-seller, but it's not necessarily fiction.

Ill-wind-blowing-good department: While the war has hampered the Hollywood propagandists in their shipments to Europe, it has made *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy"* popular movie fare in Canada.

Just to keep the record straight and to avoid confusion, please be assured that Harold L. Ickes is not one of Mr. Roosevelt's aides with a passion for anonymity.

FROM THE TOWER

NO BLOOD PROFITS!

(Complete copies of Father Coughlin's radio address of Sunday, October 8, together with a picture of Pvt. Jimmy Tracy, first American killed in France, will be mailed on request addressed to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.)

DURING THE PAST week the United States Senate has been preoccupied with the question of lifting the embargo on arms. Millions of letters—literally millions—continue to deluge both the House of Representatives and the Senate Office Building. The citizens of the nation are aroused as seldom before in our history. The vast majority are opposed to taking the first step which will lead to the fatal step of war. The vast majority are opposed to our engaging in the blood business for profits. The vast majority are opposed to entangling America in European power politics. The vast majority recognizes that before Hitlerism and Stalinism can be liquidated, the cause mainly responsible for these ideologies—namely, the Peace Treaty of Versailles—must be eliminated.

The American people, thanks to Senator Borah, now know the identity of the author of cash-and-carry and what this author thought of his cash-and-carry — an absolutely unneutral act.

* * *

"It must be further remembered," said Senator Borah, "that when the cash-and-carry plan was introduced in Congress it was not regarded as a neutrality plan. In fact, it was declared to be plainly unneutral. My understanding is—and I think it is generally conceded—that the author of the cash-and-carry plan was Bernard M. Baruch, the distinguished financier, who is well known on two continents. It was his resourceful brain which conjured up the idea that we could obtain money out of war without being hurt. He declared that cash-and-carry was not neutrality but that it was clearly unneutral. Let me quote his language, given at the very beginning of the consideration of the plan. Speaking of the cash-and-carry plan, he said:

"'Mr. Baruch: Now, this is not neutrality — not by 20 sea miles! It amounts to giving active assistance to whatever nation has command of the seas.'

"Further quoting from the record:

"'Senator Borah: You do not contend this proposition that you have been discussing, and with which you were earlier associated, is a neutrality propostion?'

"'Mr. Baruch: No, sir, I do not think so—entirely neutral.'

"'Senator Borah: Is it neutral at all?'

"'Mr. Baruch: No. The reason I recommended it was because I thought it was the least harmful of any that had been suggested.' . . ."

* * *

Churchmen Lend Voices for Peace

The living, forceful voice of many leaders in religion sustain Senator Borah's viewpoint of strict neutrality; of not lifting the embargo. For example, His Excellency Francis J. L. Beckman, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, in his open letter to Mr. Borah, [SOCIAL JUSTICE, Oct. 9], said last week:

"There can be no doubt that the majority of our people are behind you and your valiant group in the fight to maintain intact the arms embargo of the present neutrality law."

In a joint letter addressed to the clergy, the religious and the laity of San Francisco, Sacramento, Reno and Salt Lake City, Bishops Thomas Connolly, Duane Hunt, Thomas Gorman, Robert Armstrong, and the fearless Archbishop John J. Mitty, said:

". . . Do not allow yourselves to be victimized by propaganda seeking to lead our own country into war. Be on your guard against being swept along by a mass psychology which private interests and modern agencies are all too capable of creating.

"Let there be no selfish expectation, furthermore, of improved economic conditions. Do not forget that 'war prosperity' in our country is related to human suffering in other countries."

Hundreds of eminent Protestant ministers and Catholic priests have given similar expression as they gladly raise their voices against blood profits which will result from lifting the embargo.

Therefore, do not become disheartened when you hear aspersions cast upon your constitutional right of petition.

Carry on! Carry on, this week and next week, even more vigorously than in the last two weeks. Individual letters are your democratic weapons. If your Representatives and Senators do not heed them, then representative government already has decayed and an oligarchical dictatorship already has appeared.

Do not be too optimistic. Recognize that powerful forces are opposed to you: On one side you and your sons stand—you, the taxpayers, who will shoulder the cost of the munitions to be sent abroad; and your sons, the cannon fodder, who will be marshaled for mass murder if the profiteers have their way.

On the other side is the small but imposing army of internationalists, of munition manufacturers, of credit manipulators and warmongers.

Three weeks from today we will have taken the step which definitely means war for Europe and war for America; a step which definitely means farewell to democracy and hail to dictatorship; a step which marks the end of free institutions in this world for years to come. Or, three weeks from today we will have notified Europe definitely that we will not participate either directly or indirectly in its perpetual struggles, in its power politics, in its subversive diplomacy and in its perennial blood business. With this notification—impoverished Europe for once in its lifetime—will be forced to settle its quarrels at a conference table so that its populations can live and breathe without fear in days to come.

First to Fall in Last War

In my hands I hold a tattered envelope bearing the postmark of the War Department of the U.S.A.; and a letter from the Commanding Officer, Major Charles Pierce. The letter is dated: War Department, Quartermaster Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. France, December 10, 1917. It is addressed to Mr. Edward Tracy of Norris Street, Philadelphia. It reads as follows:

"1. It is a mournful duty on my part to send you notification that your son, James Tracy, Private, Company 'F,' 1st Regiment Engineers, was buried September 26th, 1917, in Cemetery at Base Hospital No. 18, A.E.F., Bazoilles s/ Meuse, Grave No. 3-D, France, grave marked with bottle containing report of death. A cross is to be erected on his grave.

"2. My having only recently taken charge of this Service, explains the delay in notification.

"3. We shall do all that lies in our power to see that this spot, which is sacred to you, is well guarded, and beg to express to you my deep sympathy in your sorrow.

(Signed) Charles C. Pierce,
Major, A.Q.M., U.S.A."

My friends, James Tracy, the subject of this letter, will live in the annals of the United States of America as one of the first four American soldiers to be killed in action in the last World War. His relative who sent me this letter also sent me a photograph of this brave young man, who died to save the world for democracy and to end all wars. There is also a photograph of his humble grave over which, probably, motors will rumble and shells will burst in days to come. The letter his relative sent to me last week reads as follows:

"Dear Father Coughlin:

"I saw and understood the anguish of a mother parting with her oldest living son, who responded to the first call for volunteers in the World War, 1917.

"I watched her descent into a particular pit of blackness and mother agony following the official death notice of her son. He led the trail of American Expeditionary Forces into eternity, on September 24, 1917.

"His death was bloodless and painless, and only in this was there cause for glory to the mother who made the supreme sacrifice of her own flesh and blood. She paid for an ideal: the ideal of making the world safe for democracy—an ideal of which there is now nothing left but empty husks.

"In the name of that mother who is no more, I plead with other mothers who have yet to pay the supreme price—I plead with them to rise up in protest against another part in wholesale slaughter. Protest against a provision for weapons of destruction. Protest against the acceptance of money that is tainted before it is even proffered in exchange for the instruments of murder.

"Father Coughlin, I am letting you see the resting place of that first dead soldier, and the public record of his death.

"And here for your benefit, Father, is the soldier himself. He will speak more eloquently than the sister who addresses you. . . . He represents the American youth of 1917. Let him convey to you his opinion, silent of necessity as a dead soldier's must be—but none the less forceful. Then transmit to a sleepy public, his inarticulate message.

"Are carloads of profit in money for ammunition, worth the price of one American youth?

"Let our representatives answer.

"Sincerely yours,"

Yes, Jimmy, I'll raise my voice for you—you whose voice is silent. I'll sound your message to the boys of America—the sleepy public, the cannon fodder. I'll ask them, as I gaze upon your photograph—you, among the first four American soldiers to pay the supreme price for fictitious ideals—I'll ask them to hold up the torch that you laid down.

Jimmy, God bless you! From your throne in heaven speak to all the boys who have not awakened to the fate that is prepared for them. Ask them to bestir themselves!

Father Coughlin

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of San Francisco

TO THEIR CLERGY, RELIGIOUS AND LAITY:

WITH the terrors of war again ravaging the world, the call to prayer comes to each of us. As your Bishops, entrusted by Almighty God with the administration of the Church in this Province, we urge you to join with us in fervent prayers for a just and lasting peace. We ask that those prayers be supported on the solid foundation of penance and self-sacrifice, of exemplary and virtuous living, and of intensified love for God. The vital force of intercession as an availing power is sanctity.

WE remind you of the earnest efforts of our Holy Father, devoted to the cause of peace; we know that at this moment he is bending every effort to that much-desired end. In your personal devotions keep the Holy Father in mind, praying for his intention and asking God to strengthen him.

YOUR priests have been directed to offer up at all Masses the official prayers of the Church for peace. To these prayers, related as they are to the Holy Sacrifice on the altar, let your own prayers be united. In this way, the laity, religious and clergy will unite their petitions with those of Christ Himself. The prayer of the whole Church is the prayer of the Mystical Body of Christ. That prayer never fails. Our Lord, about to raise the dead to life, said to His Father. "I know that Thou hearest Me always." We can rest on that certainty. The way and the day are in the Father's keeping. We can wait for their revelation. "My words shall not pass away."

PRAY for souls—for all souls engaged in this fearful war. Unless and until souls are right before God, nothing will be right. This will be specially important when the time for peace comes. Force may impose a semblance of peace. Only minds and hearts that are just in the eyes of God can make or accept a true peace.

WE urge you, also, not to entertain thoughts of bitterness and hatred; rather, let your thoughts be those of sympathy and charity. Be slow to condemn; be critical of everything you hear and read; but be reserved in your judgments. Do not allow yourselves to be victimized by propaganda seeking to lead our own country into war. Be on your guard against being swept along by a mass psychology which private interests and modern agencies are all too capable of creating.

LET there be no selfish expectation, furthermore, of improved economic conditions. Do not forget that "war prosperity" in our country is related to human suffering in other countries. To be sure, we are not to blame for the suffering; on the other hand, we do not deserve the stimulated prosperity at such a frightful cost to others. We should devote it, therefore, to the most unselfish purposes.

FINALLY, we wish to guard you against falling into cynicism or despair about world conditions. Without a doubt, the cause of Christ, which is so dear to us all, will suffer greatly in Europe; civilization will be thrown backwards; the harm to every good and holy cause will be felt for many generations to come. Even so, the Church will live on. Being from God Himself, it is above the power of nations and men to destroy. The Church will remain, able and ready to heal the nations and to lead men back again into the ways of justice and charity. And, with the security of everything else threatened, we can fix our faith and center our hope more securely than ever before in Christ and His Church.

PRAYING God's blessing upon you, we are

Your devoted shepherds in Christ,

JOHN J. MITTY
Archbishop of San Francisco
ROBERT J. ARMSTRONG
Bishop of Sacramento
THOMAS J. GORMAN
Bishop of Reno
DUANE G. HUNT
Bishop of Salt Lake
THOMAS A. CONNOLLY
Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco

September 25, 1939

P.S.—The Reverend Clergy are requested to read this letter at all the Masses in every Church and Chapel of the ecclesiastical Province of San Francisco on Sunday, October 1, and to urge their people by attendance at daily Mass, by Holy Communion and by prayer, to beseech the Prince of Peace to take away the scourge of war and to grant the blessing of peace to all mankind.

FROM ABROAD

Stalin Moves South on Britain in Asia

Red Maneuvers in Sinkiang Foreshadow Blow Against Heart of Empire

THE NEWS: In the mountain fastnesses of Sinkiang, where white men are as rare as bathtubs, the natives last week were disturbed by the sight of fair skinned warriors marching southward. The invaders all had five-pointed red stars sewn to their tunic collars, they carried death-dealing machinery, and they spoke a harsh, unintelligible tongue.

Once the troops had passed, scouts and Moslem pilgrims swung astride their camels and rode out through the length and breadth of Central Asia. And everywhere the Asiatic grapevine crackled with the same news: "The Russians are marching."

The European grapevine carried the not surprising news that 300,000 Soviet troops had poured into Sinkiang during the week. And the government of neighboring Afghanistan decreed general mobilization of all males between the ages of 25 and 45.

COMMENT: A glance at any good map of Asia will make plain the immediate significance of this Russian move. (Moscow, of course, has denied any such troop movements—just as it has often denied the fighting of great battles on the blood-smeared Mongolian plains.)

Sinkiang is the great province, ringed by immense mountains and comprising great plains and deserts, which constitutes the westernmost reaches of China. On the north, sprawls the Soviet Empire. On the west, Sinkiang borders on India and the high Pamir, which romanticists have called the Roof of the World. Just beyond India and the Pamir is Afghanistan, and its Khyber Pass, gateway to India.

By moving into Sinkiang, Stalin directly threatens the North of India and indirectly threatens the British chronic battle lines on the Afghan frontier. Having unnerved Western Europe by moving into Poland and the Baltic States, Stalin is quietly preparing to strike at his real goal: India.

Once the Route of Alexander the Great

It is not likely that the Russians will attempt a large scale invasion of India from Sinkiang, but the presence of Soviet troops in that region will lend courage to hundreds of thousands of religious fanatics who would join their brethren in India to overthrow British domination.

It is not unlikely that the Russians might join with the bloodthirsty Moslems of Afghanistan and aid them, if not lead them, to invade India through the Khyber Pass. Through this tortuous, heat-blistered bottle neck all the Asiatic conquerors of India have marched since the beginning of history. The Khyber was the route of the Brahmins, of the invincible phalanxes of Alexander the Great and lastly of the Moguls who 600 years ago swept down the valley of the Indus on their shaggy-maned ponies and founded an empire which endured until the arrival of the British in the 18th century.

If the British did not maintain a strong and active force on the Khyber pass, the Afghans would pour into the Indian valleys today. In fact, since the days of Victoria the so-called Northwest Frontier has been seething with Afghan raids and British "police reprisals" in a war whose total cost and loss of men more than equals Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The Afghans have mobilized. Does this mean they are preparing to march with the Russians? If so, there is little the British could do to stop them. The Indian army comprises 200,000 men of which two-thirds are potentially mutinous natives. (Ghandi again last week put pressure on the Viceroy at Delhi to wring further concessions in political and religious liberty from Britain.)

As a matter of fact, Afghanistan itself, despite its fantastically mountainous geography, could do little to resist a determined Russian invasion. And its present ruler, Mohammed Zahir Shah, is a renegade British puppet whose throne is propped up on a pile of gold coin furnished by the Bank of England. In recent years revolts against him have been so numerous that they are no longer news.

All Have One Idea: To Wreck an Empire

In any case, one may safely conjecture that Russia's military action north of India has opened the misty eyes of British statesmen to the real significance of the Nazi-Soviet military alliance. Hitler and Stalin have not joined hands to partition Western Europe. Hitler sincerely means it, when he says he has no fight with the French. He and the arch-conspirator of Moscow have their eyes on bigger things, such as a Berlin-Moscow-Tokio axis.

One idea alone holds these brigands together: destruction of the British Empire. And the surest way of destroying the British Empire is to cause revolt in India and spread military terror throughout the heart of Asia. At present India yields to British bankers a tribute of $1-billion extorted from the natives at bayonet point through a murderous system of taxes and customs duties. The loss of this income alone would deliver a fatal wound to the British Empire.

British Policy Hamstrung by War Hysteria

THE NEWS: The Voice spoke again last week. And, as usual, the war-conscious people of the world stopped their work or broke off their sleep and turned on their radios. Though only Germans and linguists understood the Reichstag address of the Nazi Fuehrer, tens of millions of foreigners listened patiently — realizing full well that this unintelligible stream of rising, falling, whispering and crashing gutturals was making the history of the Twentieth Century.

This Voice had started the European war. Now, the nervous listeners soon learned, it wanted peace. It asked for friendship with England, with France, with all the world.

But Adolf Hitler offered no concrete suggestions as to how this world peace was to be attained. Since the Voice—ever determined to show no signs of weakness—refused to commit itself, it offered no meeting ground for the peace lovers in France and Britain. Thus, these countries' governments could only describe it as "threatening and unconciliatory." And the war went into its sixth week.

COMMENT: Barring encores, Hitler's Reichstag speech sounded the finale of an amazing "Peace, but—" chorus that in recent weeks has been chanted by most of the world's leading statesmen.

Mussolini started it. Sept. 23 he tried to bring the war to an end by ordering his blackshirts to "support every peace effort while working in silence." He had hoped this would give pause both to Hitler and the Allies, but it didn't.

Premier Molotov of Russia followed a week later; he adopted the same line in a protocol to the Nazi-Soviet friendship pact: "Both governments . . . will direct their joint efforts toward searching this aim (peace)."

And on Oct. 3 Prime Minister Chamberlain himself said in the House of Commons: "No nation desires this war to continue for one unnecessary day."

And in almost every country lesser lights echoed these words of wisdom. Yet last week Britain, France and Germany were shuttling troops in ever-greater numbers to the Western Front. Why? Because all nations—excluding Russia, which stands to benefit from war—refuse to make peace, or rather, cannot make peace, save on their own terms.

Only One Way Out For British Empire

This applies particularly to Britain. With the now established Russo-German military and economic entente, it is evident that the war is contrary to British national interests.

A long war might destroy the German menace, but would only intensify the greater menace of Russia. The annihilation of Germany would simply lay in the lap of Joseph Stalin all Eastern and Central Europe, whose independence Britain is fighting to preserve.

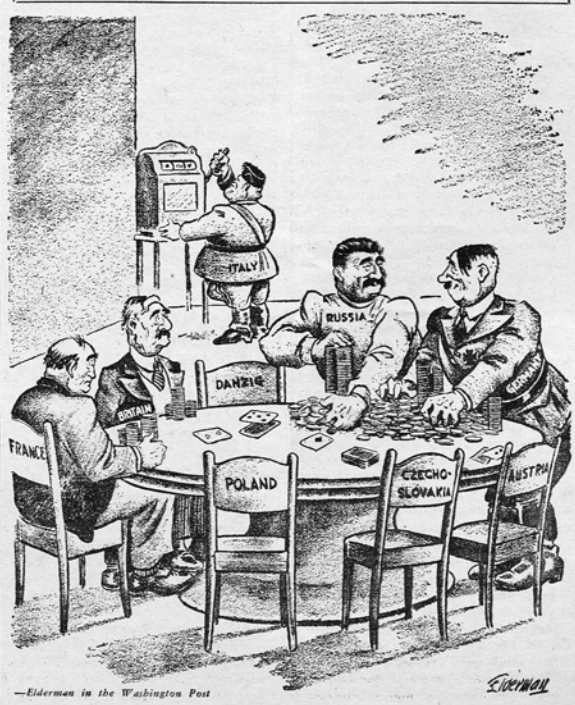
But Chamberlain's hands are tied by anti-Hitler propaganda. Press and radio have instilled such hysterical anti-Hitlerism in the minds of the British people that they will not be satisfied "until the Nazis are wiped off the face of the earth."

Britain has only one safe way out of this bloody political traffic jam. And this way out is in complete accordance with her traditional policy of maintaining the upper hand by allowing the strong nations of the Continent to exhaust themselves in intramural warfare.

The British government must come to terms with Hitler on the basis of a never-to-be-resurrected Poland. It must then throw all the resources of the Empire into an effort to stir up a Russo-German war.

With the British behind him, Hitler would be only too glad to take the road to Moscow. And, if that is certain, it is just as certain that he would lose himself, like Napoleon, on the frozen and empty Russian steppes.

Let's Call It A Day!



—Eiderman in the Washington Post

Monroe Doctrine Goes to Sea

PANAMA CITY—With the establishment of a safety cordon around North and South America, the Pan-American Conference meeting here has formally given notice to the world of the Western Hemisphere's desire and determination to remain out of the European war.

The insulated zone, inside of which belligerent warships must refrain from all naval action, includes the Caribbean Sea and skirts the Americas in the form of a semi-circle, whose limit is roughly 200 miles from the several nations' coast lines.

The proposal was adopted unanimously by delegates of the 21 Republics present, along with other resolutions regulating the activities of European belligerents throughout the American continents.

Besides giving glowing evidence of the whole-hearted co-operation of the New World in the face of the menace from the Old, the safety zone law extends the Monroe Doctrine out into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Originally the Monroe Doctrine was drawn up as a quarantine notice for European and Asiatic Powers to keep their hands off American territory. The Pan-American Conference has supplemented it to include American waters as well.

The Allies' Dilemma—and You

France and Britain Blocked; With Every Day America's Power as Arbiter Increases

By **DR. J. S. BARNES**

IT WOULD BE as well to take stock of the war situation without prejudice. Certain facts emerge very clearly.

First and perhaps foremost it has become clear that Mussolini did everything that could be done to preserve the peace of Europe. This has raised Italy's prestige and should do much to counteract Mussolini's unpopularity in the United States, where, during the past few years, propaganda has done its best to make him appear an ogre only second in predatory wickedness to Hitler. It should also greatly strengthen his hands as a mediator whenever the opportunity occurs. Then, if Mussolini can persuade Hitler to be sufficiently fair and generous, we may look forward to 1940 with brighter hopes than for many years past.

Meantime there is little that England and France can do. The pact between Germany and Russia on the one hand and the neutrality of Italy on the other are master strokes of political strategy. Germany cannot now be blockaded. The French must still keep large armies on the Alps and in Africa as a precaution against Italy. The men England can send to reinforce France will, for at least a year, be inferior in numbers and quality to those which France cannot afford to detach from the task of watching Italy. With Poland out of the picture, the Allies, after months of warfare, will still be numerically inferior to Germany in the proportion of something less than 50 to 100.

Will They Invite Tomorrow's Revolts?

Without new allies they can never wholly make up the difference. Nor is there any reason to suppose now that they are in a position to exhaust Germany in a long war, should they wish to continue the struggle indefinitely. If in such circumstances they refuse to make peace they not only risk defeat but will make themselves responsible for a long, protracted struggle, for the loss of millions of lives, for untold suffering. The end of such a war, even with victory, would probably bring Bolshevism to England and France as well as to Germany.

The second point to which particular attention should be drawn is that the Russo-German pact and Italian neutrality have entirely upset the plans of England and France. Now they are all dressed up with nowhere to go. If they hurl themselves (as Poland had expected) against the Siegfried line, they will only be throwing away tens of thousands — perhaps hundreds of thousands — of lives in vain. If they start bombing Germany, they will court reprisals. What can they do? Nothing decisive, unless they are prepared to force an issue by violating a neutral country like Denmark, for example, or Italy (so that the original plan in alliance with Turkey and a coerced Greece can, with all its inherent risks, be brought into action). But this would stigmatize the Allies throughout the neutral world as the veritable aggressors, and this they cannot afford to allow; for their whole moral strength rests on the assumption, which at present can be given a good window-dressing appearance, that they are fighting for the liberty of small nations.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

In fact, the Allies can do very little except to indulge in propaganda with a view to working the United States into line with themselves, as they did in the last war. They have already begun to put the "lie machine" into action.

Everybody behind the scenes—even in England—knows, for example, that the Athenia *was sunk by a mine that had gone adrift in the strong tides. But every effort is being made to represent this incident as another* Lusitania.

It is to be hoped that Americans, in the face of this propaganda will not only keep their heads, but use them. A little unbiased common sense and thoughtfulness (memories of British lies during the last war) should generally make it possible to detect the fraud. Germany has learned her lessons from the mistakes she committed in the last war and she has no intention of forcing matters in the least on the western front. What she is aiming at is peace before Christmas; and every responsible statesman in Germany knows perfectly well that this aim can only be successfully achieved by abstaining from any provocative action against neutrals, from all acts of ruthlessness and even from active hostilities in the West except what may be called by way of reprisal and defense . . . Americans can accordingly take these facts as a test of the truthfulness of British reports.

Precipitate Action Germany's Error

The third point to observe is that the terms actually offered by Germany to Poland were very just. They should appeal to the conscience of the world. Where, I think, Germany made a tactical and psychological error was in not delaying a decision for 24 hours after the publication of those terms and in not offering to meet the Polish plenipotentiary on neutral soil —say, at the Hague, where Queen Wilhelmina (on the Pope's suggestion) was prepared to welcome direct discussions.

The Poles are a proud and sensitive people. They felt it dishonorable to send a plenipotentiary to Berlin to negotiate a surrender of territory. Advised by London, they might have consented to meet the Germans on neutral ground. This at least would have provided a good last chance of preserving peace. *But the truth is that England did not want peace!* That, I believe, must be admitted. And she has dragged France into war at her heels. For the forces in favor of bringing matters to a head between Britain and Germany had already long triumphed. The government had surrendered in principle to the warmongers and only hoped to avoid war still by a great bluff, on which they were prepared to stand, resulting in Germany climbing down.

British statesmen again miscalculated. Their bluff was called; and after having been made to look altogether silly by Stalin they have now — having committed themselves —made themselves look still sillier by Mussolini. They are at war—but without a plan and nowhere to strike. They encouraged the Poles to resist a just settlement and can now do nothing to help their dupes. The Poles are now cursing their folly for relying on British advice just as the Negus and Mr. Benes ended in doing.

Americans Hold the Key to Peace

Essentially this is a war of the capitalists against totalitarian economies. It is a desperate attempt to save Liberalism and British hegemony through the power of the purse. Hatred of Naziism, hatred of Fascism, fear of Germany, and the general desire to get rid anyhow of uncertainty have been exploited to jockey the British public and the government into a *cul de sac* from which war was the only way of escape. Behind the capitalists, and intent on a policy of revenge, stand the Jews — many of them themselves foremost international capitalists and others occupying key positions in the press. As far as this point is concerned the Germans have asked for trouble. But the truth lies deeper than this. The Jews have wanted war to make the world safe for that kind of Liberalism which the Popes have condemned and which, if it wholly triumphed, would destroy what remains of Christendom and all hopes of re-establishing Christendom. In its place there would then, so they believe, inevitably be substituted the ascendancy of Israel in a world disintegrated in its pristine civilization and finally corrupted by materialism.

To make it worth-while for the Allies to prolong this war, the Jews will now mobilize all their power to bring America in. It is their only hope. If they fail we shall either have peace soon or a ruinously long war, with a doubtful result. Which of the alternatives does the real heart of America want? This is the question in which every true American should make up his mind without passion or prejudice. If the vast majority get their way and refuse to be jockeyed like the British by a minority of powerful wire-pullers the answer to the question should not be doubt. It is neutrality—and peace by Christmas.

Letter from Munich

SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

I keep repeating to myself, "This is the first day of war." I have to keep repeating it because the fact would not otherwise penetrate . . . It is probably because there is nothing in this city which suggests that war is being waged. . . . There are no soldiers going off to the front and hence no weeping families. There are no queues at the bank or at the stores. Prices are not going up. Daily routine has not changed. There are fewer private cars and fewer trains, but there seem to be all the more bicycles.

There are plenty of taxicabs. The food in the restaurants is normal and the sidewalk cafes are crowded. The weather is warm and clear. This morning I saw a sight-seeing bus starting out full of people, and then later I visited the museums which were well crowded. I heard that all the museums are closed in London and Paris and I asked some Germans why they were not closed here. They looked at me pityingly and said, "It is obvious to see that you have never lived through a war. We have seen war, then starvation, then Communist revolution, then counter-revolution, then inflation. We are not excited now."

However, no one welcomes the war. The old people dislike it, those who remember only too well the experiences of the last war. They think that the world has gone mad; the mothers who had husbands in the last war have sons in this one. The young people, those who are left here in Munich, feel differently. As one young man told me who expects to be called up tomorrow, "What is one more shock? I was a child in the last war but I remember it and I remember still worse the Negro occupation of my Rhineland home!"

There is no hatred of the enemy. Last evening I spent at a cafe talking French and English with some Germans and one Englishman, the British Consul. We had champagne in complete friendship and there were not even dirty looks from people around. It was 2 o'clock when we left. Stepping out into the night I got my first shock. Munich was black, so black I could not see my hand in front of my face. But again my German acquaintances smiled at my innocence. It was only a "black out" and nothing would happen. It is true, nothing did happen, but again I write this afternoon to the accompaniment of hammering in the hotel where they are tacking up more and more yards of black paper against the day when English bombers might come over this now peaceful city.

And tomorrow a young German I know, Count Metternich, is getting married. He is marrying an English girl who does not speak a word of German. Day after tomorrow he must join his regiment. It is war.

As for the political aspects . . . I have heard the German arguments for the past few days and I have seen no Americans nor read any American or English papers. Roughly, however, the German position is that a minor war in Poland is no more England's business than England's countless minor wars in India were Germany's business. The Germans think in terms of spheres of influence and "*Macht politik*," whereas we think in terms of international law, international justice and the rights of smaller peoples (except sometimes, the Nicaraguans).

—PHILIP JOHNSON

Japan Trying To Understand

From the Chicago Tribune

"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State when America went into the World War, observed in his autobiography that when the United States began to raise a great army the Japanese in Washington could understand the American military activity, both army and navy, in only one way. They had only one explanation for it and that was that the United States intended to take advantage of the war in Europe to accomplish some tremendous stroke in the far Pacific.

They could understand an imperialistic war to get something in Asia but they thought Americans were a strange lot of people to raise an army of 4 or 6 million men with the idea that they were making the world safe

(Continued on Page 10)

Stalin's War

The Devil's Catechism

Comintern Working Day and Night to Provoke Revolution in Germany, France and Britain

(From a Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—We have seen radio photos of Ribbentrop and Molotov signing the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression treaty, with Stalin smirking near-by. But no photographer was on hand to shoot a group which met in the Kremlin's sinister halls two days previously, to be exact, on the night of Aug. 21.

Until a few days ago, no one here knew of this conference, and few enough are aware of it now. Yet its importance is so far-reaching that any attempt to evaluate it at this date would be simply vain. It was called by Stalin and attended by the Comintern's political master-minds and it resulted in the decision to send out *to every Comintern agent in Russia and abroad* a pep-talk in the form of a questionnaire.

Consequently, on the day before the German-Russian pact was signed, this exhortation — childish in form like many things out of Russia, but far from childish in purpose—was broadcast wherever Stalin has agents, namely, throughout this troubled earth.

And here is a typical excerpt from the Devil's Catechism:

Q. How can World Revolution be rapidly brought about?

A. By a long war, according to the writings of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Q. Is a European war apt to promote the interests of the Comintern?

A. Yes, according to Lenin, if such a war arouses revolutionary spirit among the masses.

Q. Would a pact between the Soviet, England and France encourage such a war?

A. No, because this would cause Germany to abstain from military adventures.

Q. Can a Russo-German pact promote the outbreak of war?

A. Yes, because Russian neutrality will give Germany the courage to attempt to realize her schemes of conquest.

Stalin Has Eyes on North America

Perhaps there still exist among us some wishful thinkers who believe that the Soviet threat has been whooped up out of all proportion to practical action. Such naive observers will soon suffer a rude awakening, if indeed they are not waking up now.

Japan has staked its very national existence on a war of expansion in Asia. Italy risked almost as much in her invasion of Ethiopia. It took Franco three bloody years to restore order in Spain. The British are fighting a merciless war on the Indian border (though you seldom read about it). Hitler bloodlessly, or nearly so, absorbed Austria and Czecho-Slovakia—yet had to fight to get Poland.

Stalin merely snaps his fingers—and gets half of Poland. He snaps them again and the little Baltic States become virtual vassals of Moscow. Finland — remember? She pays her debts — will be next. Is there any doubt that Stalin today, by virtue of his agreement with Germany, is complete master of everything north and east of Warsaw?

The Balkans and Turkey tremble at Stalin's name, and so do Britain and France. For he can strike at them not only from the outside, in concert with Germany, but also from within. Indeed, the politicians now governing Britain and France may as well start praying now and singing: "Life on earth is all a warfare, foes within and foes without."

For they know that Stalin will not rest until he has imposed his dictatorial reign over the Central Asian plateau, the cradle of mankind — whence he can strike at will against the Near East, India, or China. "He who rules Asia rules the world." They know that he is waiting for them to become exhausted—so they refuse to push the war on the Rhine. They know Stalin is waiting for Canada to become defenseless, that he may get a foothold in North America. And they know that their only chance of survival is in a vast encirclement of Russia and Germany, which they fondly hope will cause those two powers to crumble from within.

At the same time, Stalin has no illusions himself. He knows perfectly well that Hitler and the Nazis detest Communism as much as they ever did—in fact, there is a report that Hitler has picked the youngest son of the Kaiser, a Nazi, to succeed him, rather than Goering, as announced. Hence Stalin's current tricky policy. The Soviet master-minds had expected that signing of the German pact would bring to the fore those 6,000,000 German Communists who were absorbed by the Nazi party. This, however, has not yet happened. But Stalin knows they are there, ready to seize power whenever the Hitler regime starts breaking up.

Soviet Strategy Has Not Changed

In the course of a recent speech at Chicago, Earl Browder blandly asserted: "The Soviet Union will aid Poland if the present leaders of France, Great Britain and Poland are thrown out and replaced by representatives of the working classes."

This of course also failed to happen, so the Soviet forces are now aiding Poland according to their best lights. That is, they are Sovietizing that part of Poland which Stalin grabbed from the nervous and grateful Nazis. He is doing a thorough job, too. The religious are being killed and the firing squad or concentration camp is being applied to all "intellectuals," land owners, merchants, "bourgeois" and Christians. The proletariat has taken over all property, launched a vigorous atheistic campaign, established Soviets in all villages and hamlets. And of course the OGPU is on the job night and day establishing its clearing houses that much closer to Western Europe.

It was not for nothing that Chamberlain said, shortly after the declaration of war: "I do not know what part I shall be privileged to play in this struggle." Already the Leftist elements had forced him to include two fire-eaters, Churchill and Eden, in the Cabinet.

Likewise there is nervousness in the French government. Knowing that the Comintern was working day and night to replace them with Blum and Sarraut, the Premier and his ministers suppressed the Communist Party and made the circulation of radical literature a capital offense against the state.

But Stalin is confident that they have merely put off the day. And meanwhile the Communists of Germany, France and Britain are studying their Devil's Catechism.

JOSEF STALIN

Amazons of The Anti-Christ

For Some Years the makers-over of human nature in the Kremlin have regaled the world with stories of the loyalty and heroic exploits of Russian womanhood. We have seen pictures of little girls descending in parachutes, candid camera shots of perspiration-beaded comradettes wielding the index of authority in factories, and panoramic views of the greatest wonder of all—the All-Female Regiment of the U.S.S.R.

That this regiment is a practical and bloodlusty reality is indicated by the latest news reports from Poland. The Anti-Christ's Amazons—flushed with Valkyrian virtue and the best hot cabbage broth of the steppes—are doing their duty in civilizing those parts of Christian Poland which have fallen under the sway of Stalin.

Olga and Katerina are wheeling through the skies with their fat fingers tense on the releases of the bomb racks. Mariutka and Sonia are swaggering around the streets with cigarettes hanging from the corners of their mouths and revolver holsters slapping against their *borscht*-fed thighs.

The New Woman Goes to the Wars

There may be as much hokum as truth in these reports; at any rate it is difficult to conceive of Russian women—the most individualistic, ferocious and mystical since the Amazons of mythology — submitting to the boredom and discipline of the army. However that may be, there is no question that women are playing a greater part in this war than ever before. And this applies to all countries.

The Nazis said that the women of Poland "fought like tigers." The women of Spain fought with equal ferocity on both sides. But this was natural enough in the face of invasion. What calls for thought is the increasing systematic regimentation of women in all countries—a development little noticed now, but which must have vast repercussions on society if the world war breaks out in earnest, which means a many years' war.

Great Britain already has instituted numerous militaristic or semi-militaristic women's organizations, which are supported by the full force of government propaganda. There is the Women's Volunteer Service, with 2-million members, no less; there are also the Women's Reserve of the Naval Service, the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Auxiliary Air Service, the Women's Land Army, and others.

Post-War Effects Destructive of Morals

The duty of these various groups is to variously aid the British armed forces by safeguarding the lives of civilians and filling army and navy desk jobs in order that the greatest possible number of men be released for actual combat.

In France, the mobilization of women has not progressed as far as it has in Britain, Germany or Russia. The answer to this may be found in the French character and social ideas (French women have never been allowed to vote, for instance). However, there is one female war organization called the Center of Propaganda for the Greatness of the Country. This was founded by France's chief advocate of woman suffrage, the Jewish lady, Louise Weiss, who wears mannish clothes and is regarded by the ruling classes with mixed pity and amusement. Madame Weiss is now engaged in training midinettes to drive army trucks, build air raid shelters and operate radio-sending stations. She is also instructing women in the art of parachute jumping — possibly to drop them and their propaganda behind the German lines.

And it's not only the great powers that are inspiring mothers to neglect their homes for the privilege of strutting about in military uniforms. Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries are not yet at war, but their armies are in a state of complete or partial mobilization—and so women have been called up to take the desks, controls and shoes of men.

The last war was followed by Freud and at least one full decade of world-wide spiritual derangement that found its outlet in moral license. What may follow the demobilization of a *male and female* army after the end of this one is not a pretty conjecture.

Japan Trying To Understand

(Continued from Page 9)

for democracy. This was too much for the Japanese comprehension.

"Again the Japanese are wondering what crazy policy is affecting the Americans. They think that even the United States can learn a lesson and that if it is up to something now it is not the same old adventure in Europe.

"Besides the Japanese have some specific acts of the American government to guide their thinking. They know more than we do about the activities in our frontier post of Hawaii which is being heavily reinforced. They know more than we do about the flurry of activity in the Philippines to which a squadron of bombers and six submarines have been sent to strengthen our forces in Asiatic waters. They know that the commercial treaty has been denounced and that action may be taken against them in January which would cut off their trade with America, their best customer for their principal export.

"These are symptoms and portents more disturbing to the Japanese than to Americans because the Japanese are more suspicious. We do not know what's up and they probably suspect the worst.

"There is ample reason to fear that Mr. Roosevelt has agreed to protect British and French interests in China to enable the Allies to concentrate all their strength in Europe. Congress owes it to the country to find out what we are doing in the Far East—and why."

In Times of War

Terrorism, Prelude to War

The Price of Aiding Belligerents Is Blasted Arsenals and Other Acts of Sabotage

THE FEDERAL BUREAU of Investigation has assigned a special force of men to guard against sabotage of American munitions plants, arsenals, railroads, key bridges and tunnels, and shipping yards. This is not an alarmist move. It is a precaution that heralds the possibility of the United States *remaining neutral but aiding the Allies.*

The United States remained neutral for 32 months before being dragged into the last war by the munitions makers and their brother bondholders. And during that period a veritable pox of terrorism spread over the land —a pox injected by foreign agents and irritated to good purpose by foreign propagandists.

The age-old game of terrorism—staple practice of rival empires in Europe and Asia during the past years —will return to America if this country legislates in favor of sending arms to belligerents. And there are plenty of citizens old enough to remember what happened before.

Though the fog of rumor and secrecy that shrouded the various forms of violence never was fully lifted, and though again and again the accumulated evidence pointed to paid representatives of foreign powers, this matter has never been sufficiently brought to the fore. In fact, the complete loss of life and property has never been fully compiled.

We only know that incendiary fires were frequent, munitions plants were demolished in a blast of dynamite, railroad trains and bridges were blown up. And we do know that for a neutral country to manufacture munitions for export seriously compromises that country's neutrality. The proof of this is printed in black and white below; this list, compiled from the files of the *Chicago Tribune*, lists the score or more terrorist acts that ravaged the United States between 1914 and our entry into the war. It omits mention of international law violations at sea or in other countries, as well as developments in the diplomatic situation, other than espionage incidents. It is a record of what is likely to start happening tomorrow, if this country goes in for arming the war makers.

1914-17: A RECORD OF SABOTAGE

1914

Aug. 29—Pompton, N. J., du Pont powder storehouse blown up; one killed.

Dec. 23—Picatinny, N. J., government arsenal mixing house set on fire.

1915

Jan. 18—Trenton, N. J., plant of John A. Roebling company, making chains for French army, destroyed by fire believed caused by bomb; damage, $1,500,000.

Feb. 12—Haskell, N. J., explosion in du Pont plant; three injured.

March 6—Haskell, N. J., explosion in du Pont plant; five killed.

April 1—Alton, Ill., explosion in Equitable Powder Co. plant; five killed.

April 30—Carney's Point, N. J., du Pont plant mixing house destroyed by explosion; six injured.

May 12—Wallington, N. J., Anderson Chemical company guncotton storehouse wrecked; three killed.

May 15—Carney's Point, N. J., du Pont company stillhouse destroyed by two explosions.

June 26—Wayne, N. J., du Pont mill demolished by explosion.

July 13—Jeffersontown, Ky., United Safety Powder company mixing building wrecked by explosion, three killed; Carney's Point, N. J., two du Pont company buildings wrecked by explosion; one killed, three injured.

Aug. 3—Philadelphia, explosion in Frankford arsenal; three killed.

Aug. 16—Simamahoning, Pa., explosion in plant of Aetna Explosives Co.; five killed.

Aug. 25—South Bethlehem, Pa., shell explosion in Bethlehem steel works; two killed.

Aug. 30—Baltimore, Md., E. J. Dodd shrapnel plant burned.

Aug. 30—Official letter from Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador of Austria-Hungary to United States, seized and disclosed he planned to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem, Pa., and Middle West which, in opinion of German attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs expenditure of money involved."

Sept. 10—Ambassador Dumba's recall demanded by President Wilson.

Oct. 12—Pompton, N. J., explosion in du Pont powder plant; seven injured.

Oct. 16—Kane, Pa., explosion in Aetna powder mills; three Germans arrested.

Nov. 4—Six sugar ships set on fire by German sympathizers in Erie basin.

Nov. 10—South Bethlehem, Pa., machine shop of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss, $5-million.

Nov. 12—Trenton, N. J., munitions plant of Roebling & Sons destroyed by incendiary fire; loss, $1,500,000.

Dec. 1—Wilmington, Del., explosion in du Pont powder mills; 31 killed.

Dec. 3—United States asked Germany to recall Capt. Boy-Ed, military attache, and Capt. von Papen for "improper activities in military and naval matters."

Dec. 10—Hopewell, Pa., entire town destroyed and du Pont powder plant burned with loss of $2-million.

1916

Feb. 15—Brooklyn, N. Y., two British ships burned at docks; loss, $1-million.

March 31—Horst von der Goltz disclosed plot to invade Canada, blow up Welland canal and admitted enlisting Germans in Baltimore.

April 19—Government seized papers of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. von Papen, in New York "advertising office." State department later said they disclosed maintenance of a spy system, financing a bureau to stir up labor troubles in munitions plants, "the bomb industry and other related activities," financing of propaganda and subornation of American writers and lecturers.

July 30—Black Tom, N. J., ammunition trains blown up; four killed; loss, $45-million.

1917

Jan. 11—Franz Bopp, German consul-general in San Francisco, and Baron George W. von Brincken convicted of conspiracy to injure American shipping, railroad trains, and bridges and munitions plants and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Jan. 12—Kingsland, N. J., munitions plant of Canadian Car and Foundry company destroyed by explosion; loss, $16-million; Haskell, N. J., explosion in du Pont powder plant blows up 400,000 pounds of powder, shaking four states.

Feb. 21—United States published note from German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann proposing alliance with Mexico for which Mexico would be paid by annexation of southwestern American states; New Britain, Conn., set afire by incendiary bombs in 20 places; loss, $300,000.

March 22—Capt. Franz von Rintelen of German navy and two others convicted in New York of conspiracy to interfere with shipment of munitions.

April 2—Six Germans convicted in New York of conspiracy to destroy munitions ships by bombs; attempt made to burn naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill.

On April 2, 1917, congress met in special session. On April 4 the senate passed the war resolution. The house passed the resolution April 6, and it was signed the same day by President Wilson. The formal declaration of war against Germany was issued immediately.

Civil 'Liberty' In the Empire

THE STOCK ARGUMENT advanced to condone 20 years of bungling, domestic inefficiency and international stupidity on the part of Great Britain and France has been: Well, these empires may not be perfect, but at least they sanction and protect man's greatest gift—personal liberty.

Particularly in the case of Britain, the preponderance of English-speaking Americans have had it bred into their bone that John Bull's Empire is synonymous with civil liberty in contradistinction to the so-called totalitarian regimes. Only those who have carefully followed the astonishing post-war record of British inefficiency in dealing with economic problems and political puzzles; and only those who have studied the skeleton of British government under its outer form of democracy can know how far from the truth is this Victorian legend.

Nevertheless, argue the Anglophiles, "the British Empire is a democracy because a large part of it enjoys the blessings of democratic rule."

Let us examine this contention. Let us pass up the downtrodden millions of India, the exploited millions of Africa and the bulldozed, many times betrayed subjects, or near-subjects in the Near East.

We have already said that Parliament is entirely in the hands of Tory millionaires, who rule by an oligarchic system devised by the Athenian, Pericles, some 24 centuries ago. What then of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the other British Dominions?

In regard to Australia, the type of government that flourishes "Down Under" can best be illustrated by the manner in which the Canberra government last month declared war on distant Germany. In the so-called South Sea democracy, Premier Menzies was able to force his country into war without even consulting the Australian parliament.

Following this action, the influential Australian newspaper, *Truth*, wrote: "We cannot agree with Mr. Menzies that he speaks on behalf of Australia. We do not believe that one-third of the Australian people have any interest in this Danzig dispute or have any desire to be involved in another European war."

Nevertheless, the day after Mr. Menzies' pronouncement, Australia was at war. And what semblance of democracy that had previously existed in the fifth continent was then destroyed by the National Precautions Act—which provides for government control of all property except land and for the entry and search of all premises without court warrants.

The same dictatorial powers were soon assumed by the neighboring government of New Zealand, once called the Sweden of the Antipodes for its domestic orderliness and equal distribution of human rights. And likewise in the few British colonies, which heretofore have enjoyed some measure of self-government, dictatorship was made absolute. It was even found expedient by the Governor of Bermuda to rule by decree that automobiles shall be used in the North Atlantic paradise to which so many tourists have flocked for escape from gasoline fumes and the screech and clang of modern civilization!

The change in Canada is too well known to need further comment. And the signs in these United States are plain for all to see. Every day the morning newspaper carries some item, domestic or foreign, as proof of what happens to democracy in times of war. So let the voters and patriots of America take heed—and give warning.

Pity the Bankers!

NEW YORK, N. Y.—These are mighty tough times in Wall Street. Though there is no official prohibition at the British end, New York's leading bankers can't get telephone connections with their London branches —*only calls direct to the Bank of England go through.* And it takes hours to get a line through to France. On the other hand, all calls go through to Germany and Italy without delay.

Greatest puzzle is the complete telephone and radio isolation from England and France of that important Dutch banking center. Amsterdam. Bankers there are forced to put their calls through New York!

Returning to Wall Street, the greatest headache now is that all code transmission is prohibited. There are in the United States thousands of emergency accounts which were to be manipulated according to coded instructions, but with the outbreak of war only plain language is allowed by the belligerent governments. And the poor bankers, bright as they are, have yet been unable to find a way to get around the problem.

And that co-respondent of the shadow-dwellers, Walter Winchell, gleefully informs us that the New York Public Library has withdrawn from general circulation "all books on codes and cyphers."

Mr. Bernard Baruch, Foe of the Embargo

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Bernard Manes Baruch may be twenty-odd years older than he was during the last war, but the tall, un-Semitic-looking Jewish speculator still thinks along the same lines.

After a recent chat with the President at the White House, America's former war dictator—who made a few millions in Wall Street in 1914-18 gambling on war stocks—demanded that the Neutrality Act be replaced with a set-up that would turn the United States into a munitions dump for the British and French Empires.

"Let us ship everything to everybody on a come-and-get-it basis," said Financier Baruch in a purring Southern accent, without bothering to admit that such a policy would benefit only Britain and France, since all German ships are bottled up in the Baltic Sea.

Mr. Baruch then explained that all the United States was in a position to ship the Allies was "airplanes anyway."

Considering that the stocks of nearly every American company producing war materials have skyrocketed some 10 to 20 points in the last two weeks on hopes of future sales to the Allies, Mr. Baruch's statement was less a prophecy than an astonishing piece of wishful thinking.

But who can gainsay Mr. Baruch in regard to predicting the future? Prophesying has run in the Baruch family for some 4,000 years. The nation's number one war truster claims direct descent from the Biblical Baruch, who was aide to that greatest of all prophets—Jeremiah.

LABOR

A.F.L. Wants Peace But Opposes Embargo

William Green Endorses Roosevelt's Un-neutral Neutrality Proposal

THE NEWS: Endorsement of President Roosevelt's neutrality policy was coupled with attacks on the Administration's labor policy in the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati.

A.F.L. President William Green approved Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to lift the embargo, but emphasized the desire of America to keep out of the European war.

COMMENT: Despite Mr. Green's endorsement of the Administration's anti-embargo movement, a "peace plan" submitted to the convention carried a stiff qualification. It proposed "that Congress lift the embargo *if it can be shown that such a step will not lead us into war.*"

WM. GREEN

We fear the Federation is due for a bitter disappointment in expecting anyone to demonstrate how lifting the embargo will not be a step toward war.

Although we do not doubt for a moment that Mr. Green, his associates and his 4-million Federation members want peace, we do think they are being misled if they believe America can become an arsenal for the Allies without eventually becoming their ally on the battlefield.

In repeal of the embargo, labor probably envisions a period of prosperity in which large numbers of unemployed would find jobs in plants manufacturing war supplies for the European belligerents. The risk of involvement, however, is too great to justify an ephemeral industrial spurt which would end abruptly as soon as peace was restored. It is unfortunate that Mr. Green and his followers do not evaluate the embargo arguments from that angle.

Miners' President Lambasts Administration

While the Administration was finding support of its foreign policy in the Federation ranks it also was being lambasted from pillar to post for the rough treatment the A.F.L. has received from the Government during labor disputes.

Joseph Ozanic, president of the Progressive Mine Workers Union, scourged the Administration's handling of the Appalachian coal strike. He pointed out that the rights of 80,000 Progressive miners were ignored by New Deal interference which gave John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers exclusive bargaining privileges in many mines where the Federation deserved recognition.

Joseph A. Padway, chief A.F.L. attorney, cudgeled both the National Labor Relations Board and Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice anti-trust division.

Thus the New Deal was being tickled by Mr. Green and kicked by his cohorts. With John L. Lewis also doing considerable kicking of late, and very little tickling, the Administration domestic policies appear to have lost caste on both sides. All of which presents Mr. Roosevelt and his advisors with the delicate problem of wooing, simultaneously, two former sweethearts who won't even speak to each other.

Mr. Lewis Keeps Friends Waiting

THE NEWS: In a message to the 59th convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Roosevelt renewed his plea of last February, and urged the rival factions of American labor to negotiate a peace for the sake of national unity.

"The men and women working daily in the mills, mines, factories and stores and in the transports want this accord," the President declared.

COMMENT: In his desire to effect a rapprochement between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O., Mr. Roosevelt unquestionably has the support of every intelligent working man as well as most employers. For both laborers and employers have suffered from the four-year battle which has split the labor movement wide open and precipitated strikes, lock-outs and general industrial unrest.

William Green, A.F.L. president, apparently has endeavored to cooperate in seeking a united labor front, but John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chieftain, seems to have other plans. When the April peace conclave was terminated abruptly by Lewis on his plea that the United Mine Workers' dispute with coal operators required his undivided attention, it was understood negotiations would be resumed later. Green asserts the arrangement provided that Lewis would notify him when Lewis wished to resume the peace discussions. As yet, according to Green, Lewis has not done so, although Green is ready and willing to renew negotiations. The record, from all that can be learned, corroborates Mr. Green.

That puts the question of peace or continued bickering and warfare directly in the lap of one man—John L. Lewis. To date, he has not given the slightest indication of any intention to proceed with peace proposals. instead he has intensified his fight against the Federation by instituting a do-or-die battle with the A.F.L. in the building trades.

Lewis Plan Proposed by Reds

The only advance Lewis has made was a proposal at the April meeting to merge the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. in accordance with a plan devised previously by the minions of Soviet Russia and published in the Communist *Daily Worker*. Green, upon learning the nature of the Red plot to ensnare the entire working class of the country, naturally rejected the idea flatly.

Since then Lewis has determined to crush the Federation and has been going ahead with his plan systematically. His theory seems to be that if he can not bedevil the Federation into an accord on his own terms he will resort to the Hitler-Stalin trick of rule by force.

Meanwhile the American laboring man and the American employer must submit meekly to the conditions of strife which his overwhelming lust for power generates. Furthermore they must accept as "labor leaders" the crowd of Reds and Red sympathizers whom Lewis has drawn to his bosom.

SOCIAL JUSTICE appreciates sincerely the good motives which impel President Roosevelt to encourage labor unification. He has said he will address to the C.I.O. convention a peace plea similar to that which he dispatched to the Federation. It would be well for him to demand in that message that the C.I.O. rid its organization of Reds and the Red influence which has played such a strong part in fomenting labor disorder. Of course, the President's words might go unheeded, for already he has asked labor leaders to sacrifice selfish ambitions for the sake of national unity. Mr. Lewis, perhaps, was not listening.

C.I.O. Pushes for Domination of Auto Workers

THE NEWS: Spurred on by their overwhelming victory in Chrysler Corporation elections, officials of the C.I.O. branch of the United Automobile Workers Union have asked General Motors Corporation for recognition as exclusive bargaining agent for the firm's 60 plants.

Union officials said they would petition the National Labor Relations Board for employe elections if G.M. rejected their request.

COMMENT: In view of results in the recent Briggs and Chrysler elections it is unlikely the U.A.W.-C.I.O. would have much difficulty securing the necessary majority of G.M. votes.

The union was victorious over the A.F.L. faction by a 13 to 1 margin in six Detroit plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Corporation, and in the recent Chrysler balloting all 11 of the firm's Michigan units flocked to the C.I.O. banner. Only two plants failed to succumb—one at Evansville, Ind., voted A.F.L. and one at Kokomo, Ind., voted "no union." Prior to those elections the C.I.O. group had won five other Board-conducted polls among automobile workers.

Obviously the C.I.O. has gained a firm toe-hold in the motor industry. And, were it not for the radical, Red element which controls the organization, there certainly would be no cause for complaint. We, as well as any fair-minded person who champions the principles of Christian social justice, find little fault with the proclaimed objectives of the C.I.O. We realize it is necessary that mass of skilled and unskilled laborers band together in a solid union in order to obtain from employers just, living wages and reasonable working conditions.

Union leadership should, however, be clean, honest and, above all, American. Too much of the C.I.O. leadership is not. Too much of it is saturated with the doctrines of Lenin, Marx and Stalin. Of the 19 members of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. executive board elected last April, 12 were supported actively by Communists. Unwarranted, wildcat strikes, throwing thousands of men out of work, have been called by these disciples of class warfare and revolution.

The A.F.L., which opposes Communism—something the C.I.O. never has done—faces a difficult task. It is a task of unmasking the Red leaders and disclosing their machinations to the honest working men who are being led unwittingly into the Communist camp.

Man Bites Dog—U.S. Slicks Great Britain in Barter Experiment

THE NEWS: The sharp rise in rubber prices and the decline in cotton values during the first month of the European war has given the United States an advantage of approximately $20-million in its recently consummated barter deal with Great Britain.

Last June the United States agreed to trade 680,000 bales of surplus cotton for 82,000 tons of British rubber. At that time, the respective quantities were of nearly equal value. War demands since then, however, have skyrocketed rubber prices 30 per cent while cotton has dropped almost a cent a pound.

COMMENT: Among newspapermen there is an old adage—when a dog bites a man it's not news; but when a man bites a dog that is news. Similarly, when Britain trims the United States diplomatically or financially it is not news; but when the United States reverses the situation, that indeed is news.

According to the Agriculture Department the cotton swapped by this country is now worth about $10,344,-800 less than when the trade was made. This is due to the fact that cotton always declines in war time because of decreased civilian demands. Rubber, on the other hand, is a valuable war material and consequently Britain's 82,000 tons pledged to the United States are now worth about $9-million more than they were before the war.

Obtaining a $20-million bulge on the wily British is something in the nature of an achievement; but it would require many deals of this sort before the United States would receive the $5-billion war debt which Britain blandly refuses to repay this country.

Labor Leader Attacks Class War Theories

THE NEWS: Addressing the National Assn. of Life Underwriters at St. Louis, Mo., Mathew Woll lauded the system of private enterprise and explained the necessity for co-operation between capital and labor.

The A.F.L. vice president said that labor repeatedly "has repudiated the doctrines of class war and the theory of the irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor."

COMMENT: With so many outright Communists and Red-minded labor leaders preaching the gospel of class warfare and employer hatred it is most refreshing to hear a genuine friend of labor speak words which represent true Americanism.

Unlike the Sovietized Harry Bridges and other Reds in John L. Lewis' C.I.O., Mr. Woll does not advocate abolition of the system of free enterprise by which this nation attained its present stature. Unlike Mr. Bridges, he professes no hatred for employers as such, and he does not believe the employer system is, or should be, doomed. Bridges, a C.I.O. director, does. He has said so publicly.

Judging by his remarks, Mr. Woll holds, with SOCIAL JUSTICE, that capital needs labor and labor needs capital, and by reason of this fact there should exist a co-operative spirit between the two. In return for loyalty and efficiency from employes, employers should treat their workers in a Christian manner. That means paying labor a *living annual wage*, sufficient to maintain workers and their families according to the American standard of living.

THE NATION'S PRESS

Mr. Sulzberger's Bass Viol

'All the News That's Fit to Print'— Even if it's not all true

I. 'As *The Times* Goes—'

THE *New York Times* is the most influential newspaper in the United States. It has the widest news coverage. It is read from Key West to Puget Sound, from Bangor to San Diego. President Roosevelt reads it in bed while eating breakfast.

Because the *Times* is the most popular paper among Congressmen, its opinions have an important influence on the acts of our National Legislature. Because of its immaculate assumption of "thoroughness and accuracy"—its great sleek body and measured voice—the *Times* is treated with deference by virtually every newspaper, radio station and periodical in the country.

It is not an exaggeration to say that as the *Times* goes, so goes the nation. The Gallup Polls have proved this thesis.

The *Times* hates Hitler—so does 99 per cent of the reading public. The *Times* thinks we should throw all our forces into a new Holy Crusade for Democracy, and so does an increasing number of Americans.

And this is chiefly because the newspaper that prints *"all the news that's fit to print"* has so long and so consistently publicized thoroughness and accuracy as articles of its faith that the great believing public has become convinced. Call it promotion or propaganda, it works the same way. But on what is this virtuous claim to thoroughness and accuracy based?

II. Propaganda Pudding

Those trained to the reading of the press, who have scanned the pages of the *Times* with a critical eye, have found these pages no less susceptible to sloppy thought and inaccuracy than those of other newspapers. Contrarily, in the light of its great claim to virtue, the *Times* has been guilty of mortal, rather than venial, sins in the matter of disregarding the truth.

During the Spanish war, Mr. Sulzberger's newspaper announced in front page headlines the landing of 20,000 German troops in Spanish Morocco, a fabrication of the French Foreign Office which it never bothered to check. Soon thereafter, the virtuous clarion heralded the landing in Spain proper of Japanese contingents, a fable too fanciful to merit further comment. Then the *Times* discovered the seeds of a Nazi-fostered revolt in Portugal, another concoction which it never bothered to retract.

Finally, a few weeks before the Nazis swallowed Bohemia and Slovakia, one of Mr. Sulzberger's foreign informants sprang the greatest scoop of them all: Adolf Hitler was seriously thinking of giving the Sudeten regions back to Prague!

Some of these whoppers may have been accidental rather than inspired; they were certainly *not accuracy*. And now the *Times* leaves no doubt whatever of what it considers news "fit to print," and how. Exhibit A is the October 3 issue. On that day, the front page featured a two-column headline designed to frighten little children with the menace of a mysterious German sea raider in the South Atlantic. The same issue reported *the sinking of a neutral warship by a French cruiser off the coast of Santo Domingo.*

Was this on Page 1 also? It was not. Did this article merit a two-column head? It did not. Did James Monroe turn over in his grave? He did not.

Had a German ship sunk a neutral vessel within Pan-American territorial waters, the thorough and level-headed *Times* undoubtedly would have announced: GERMAN FLEET INVADES AMERICA or HITLER DEFIES MONROE DOCTRINE. But it was a French raider. Hence, not only was the story relegated to Page 5, but an attempt was made—both in the headline and in the treatment of the story itself—to make it appear the whole thing had been an accident. (Note reproduction in column 3.) Only a patient and careful reader found, half way down the article, the admission of a deliberate attack. And this action by the French man-o'-war was justified because the Dominican ship—so it was rumored—had been refueling German submarines!

III. Behind the News

There is of course no surer method of involving the United States in war than by such skillful manipulation as that employed by the *New York Times*. It was indeed this newspaper's editorial vigor that exerted a decisive, if not the compelling, influence in getting us into the last war.

The *Times* decided in 1914 that Germany must be destroyed. Its editorials made this clear and its news pages plugged propaganda in the service of this cause until the happy day when banner lines accurately reported the departure of the first A.E.F. cannon fodder.

Yes, the *Times* is read from coast to coast and, moreover, many of its thorough correspondents and accurate prophets appear by arrangement in other newspapers. Let those who read remember this fact: today, as in 1914, the *Times* has decided that the United States must join England and France in war.

And let the reader ask: Is it because of patriotism? Is it because Mr. Sulzberger must do something to increase circulation? Is it because the *Times* feels that Christianity and that system of society which is loosely misnamed Democracy are in immediate, or even remote danger, in this country? Or is it because the owners of the *New York Times*, through personal friendship, racial affinity and common economic interests with the house of Kuhn, Loeb and the Rothschild banking empire know that only the entrance of America into the weird war can save their financial network from destruction?

'No Third Term,' Headline Declares

READERS of the Bismarck, North Dakota, *Tribune* were surprised on September 18th, reports *Editor & Publisher*, to read the 8 column banner line:

"No Third Term, Says President."

Its subheading continued:

"Maintain Credit, Avoid Foreign War, Is Parting Advice."

Then followed the story:

"Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1796 — President George Washington yesterday announced his intention not to accept a third term as Chief Executive of the United States."

There followed the complete text of Washington's farewell address.

'Times' Accuracy

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

DOMINICAN CUTTER SEEN A WAR VICTIM

Coast Guard Craft Said to Have Sunk After Collision With French Destroyer

VESSEL UNDER SUSPICION

Ship of Its Type Reported to Have Restocked U-Boats Off Samana Bay

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 2—Reports that the Dominion Coast Guard cutter No. 3 had been sunk, presumably in an accidental collision with a French cruiser whose identity was not given, came today [illegible] sources with seeming[illegible]ve details. The cut[illegible]nuel Alsina and [illegible]

[illegible] Ahu[illegible] Society of Venezuela. At the Cu[illegible]toms House the San Rafael's owner was reported to be the Naviera Dominicana, a Dominican stock company.

Reported Refueling U-Boats

According to private advices received here yesterday, the Dominican Coast Guard Cutter No. 3 was caught in the act of refueling German submarines off the Dominican coast by a French cruiser patrolling those waters on Sept. 22. In firing at the submarines the cruiser sank the Coast Guard cutter, according to the messages.

Private messages received through the [illegible]vy censorship imposed in the [illegible]minican Republic say that [illegible]

The Miracle of the 'New Masses'

ONLY THAT HOLLYWOOD term — AMAZING! !—can properly describe the recent editorial feats of the *Daily Worker* and of the *New Masses*, the nation's (mis)leading Communist publications. Little more than a month ago, both daily and weekly were for Collective Security, Encirclement of the Reich, a Holy War against Nazi-ism, American intervention on the side of what the Reds called Peace-loving Democracies — Britain and France.

Today (Peace—It's Wonderful!) the position of the *Daily Worker* and the *New Masses* may be compared to that of a couple of trucks which, rolling downhill at 90 m.p.h., were suddenly put in reverse.

A month ago, the Democracies clothed in white samite, flourished Excalibur in the name of peace; today they flash the sword for profit. Hitler was a scavenger, horrible with bloodied bristles, fanning the fires of destruction with dragon wings; now he is a man.

Isolation then was a word in the mouth of fools; it has become the symbol of action and salvation. In regard to American non-participation in foreign affairs, the *New Masses* has adopted the viewpoint of Father Coughlin's SOCIAL JUSTICE!

There's a Method in Their Madness

The ease with which the Communists have accomplished this reversal of policy should be a warning to any of their opponents who underestimate the Reds' intelligence, ability and discipline. For, apart from revealing the miserable hypocrisy of the Communist Party and its abject subservience to Moscow (what more proof is needed!) this overnight somersault bespeaks a training and efficiency that absolutely must not be disregarded. Any group that can change its entire platform and propaganda campaign inside of 24 hours—and still keep tens of thousands of its followers — must command from its enemies respect at the very least.

The Christians of America should take this lesson to heart. They must understand that they are being opposed by a party which has been able to pass the supreme test of political endurance—that of repudiating itself and remaining, more or less, intact.

The Christians and Nationalists of this country must form their ranks as tight, as disciplined, as relentless and, if need be, as ruthless as those of the Communists. Let them remember Spain! They must not allow personal and regional interests, sloppy thought, incautious and unplanned action and flagging faith in the common cause to keep their numbers divided and weak. *If you think Stalin is far away, read the "New Masses"!* And if that still doesn't impress you, remember that Trotzky is incubating in the Mexican sunshine—just a flea-hop from American soil!

Another Leftist Joins Administration

THE DAILY PRESS has "neglected" to inform the American public of the appointment of still another Leftist to high Government position. The lack of publicity may be due to the fact that the Administration, which has had much experience with the sovereign people protesting the appointment of Leftists to high position, ordered the newspapers to suppress this vital information.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, with the approval of the Administration, selected Stephen Raushenbush as an Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of coal mines. Mr. Raushenbush's influence with the Administration rests in the fact that his brother is married to Supreme Court Justice Brandeis' daughter.

Raushenbush and his wife collaborated in the composition of the book, *"Between Europe and Asia."* Mr. Raushenbush was a former investigator for the Nye Munitions investigation.

"The Red Network," by Elizabeth Dilling, has the following thumbnail sketch:

"H. Stephen Raushenbush:

"Socialist. On the National Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy, which spreads Communist propaganda. Secretary of the Committee on Coal and Giant Power, a subsidized organization financed by the notorious Garland Fund, working for public ownership of all utilities and the coal industry. A staff member of the Bureau for Industrial Research of New York. Member of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, organized by the American Civil Liberties Union to assist the Passaic textile strikers in the so-called Communist 'first lesson in revolution.' Formerly industrial advisor to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Member of the Committee called 'Conference for Progressive Political Action' calling for scrapping of the Constitution, establishment of national control over medicine, old age insurance, taxation on incomes, a foreign trade monopoly similar to the Russian plan and the masses are urged to 'rise and take control.' *'Cautious and conservative measures are to be adopted at first to insure the realization of their purposes,'* says a release from the New York City offices of the movement. Helped originate the Leftist Pennsylvania Security League. Reviewed the Communist play, *'Peace on Earth'* most favorably. (See *Daily Worker*, 12-5-33)."

In the framework of the war dictatorship already established by the New Deal Administration, Comrade Raushenbush will be commissar of coal mines, confiscated from private owners and nationalized by the war makers for the duration of the crisis.

The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR

Present Neutrality Law Is Adequate

By HON. GERALD P. NYE

Senator from North Dakota

TO CLEAR UP THE misunderstanding occasioned by the frequent insinuation that our present neutrality laws favor the Fascist nations, let it be asserted emphatically and clearly that the present laws give the naval powers—England and France—almost every kind of American aid they could possibly or reasonably desire. Under these laws, and because of their naval predominance, England and France can—

SENATOR NYE

First: Secure all the raw materials—oil, copper, steel, cotton, and so forth—they need. We should be constantly on guard against the various attempts made to scare us into believing that our foreign trade will be lost because of the present laws. These are attempts at scare-mongering and false propaganda.

Second: They can have the United States Treasury, under the present tripartitic-monetary agreement, support their currencies at a terrific cost to American taxpayers. During the last war this cost us about $300-million a month in late 1916.

Third: England and France under existing law can burden the investors of America by dumping foreign-held securities in the American market, thereby lowering the values held by American security holders.

Fourth: England and France under existing law can secure the services of American ships and crews in danger zones, with resulting sinkings which surely will lead American public opinion to favor war against their enemies.

So we see how England and France, by accident of their naval strength and position, already enjoy advantages of tremendous importance under our neutrality law. It is true that they cannot under our law at the present time obtain arms, ammunition, and implements of war from us when they go to war; but they have had four years' notice of this—four years in which to prepare themselves to meet the emergency of war without our help to this extent. If they have not so prepared, it must be because they have not wanted to do so; not because they could not afford to do so; not because they were not given ample notice of our American desire to get out of the business of helping a world at war to destroy itself.

We understand full well that the raw materials to which I have referred, and which are available to England and France, are a tremendous help to them in time of war. *There certainly is no call upon us to repeal the arms embargo just to demonstrate that our sympathies are with them as against the dictator nations.* Nor is there any justification for expressions of astonishment by England or France, their friends or their missionaries in this land, because we have not opened our doors for unrestricted munitions sales to them alone in time of war. Indeed, our law now goes to the aid of France and England away beyond what experience dictates to be right and fair and in the interest of our own American security.

Wide open to doubt is the wisdom of permitting such help from us as is now available to these powers. Certainly these advantages can only jeopardize our own peace. On the basis of the entanglement of our trade, commerce, and investment with their military success or failure from 1914 to 1917, it is, to say the least, very doubtful to many that we should in cold blood chance repetition of that experience.

Best Warning Is President's Own

By HON. HARRY N. ROUTZOHN

Representative from Ohio

IN HIS RECENT MESSAGE to the Congress the President alludes to the present neutrality law as the "so-called Neutrality Act of 1935," and then solemnly confesses:

"I regret that the Congress passed the act. I regret equally that I signed that act."

When I heard the utterance just quoted, I recalled that in the Presidential campaign of 1936 the President and the administration spokesmen pointed with pride to what is now termed a "so-called Neutrality Act" as one of the grand and glorious accomplishments of the New Deal.

For instance, I remembered the now famous Chautauqua speech of the President, delivered as an opening campaign broadside, on August 14, 1936, at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Could anything be more convincing that the child now so ruthlessly spurned belongs to him than the assertion—an exultant confession, then—which I quote:

"The Congress of the United States has given me certain authority to provide safeguards of American neutrality in case of war.

"The President of the United States, who, under our Constitution, is vested with primary authority to conduct our international relations, thus has been given new weapons with which to maintain our neutrality.

"Nevertheless—and I speak from long experience—the effective maintenance of American neutrality depends today, as in the past, on the wisdom and determination of whom ever at the moment occupy the offices of President and Secretary of State.

"* * * If war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fool's gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.

"They would tell you—and, unfortunately, their views would get wide publicity—that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations the unemployed of America would all find work. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations that credit would be used in the United States to build homes and factories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once more would capture the trade of the world."

In the light of what the President said above, is it not a startling revelation to all of you that he now resorts to the mercenary and sordid by suggesting that we take advantage of the present opportunity to now manufacture, sell, and export arms, ammunitions, and implements of death and destruction?

Too Much Power Already Delegated

By HON. J. THORKELSON

Representative from Montana

THE QUESTION MAY now be asked, Who is the parent of the Neutrality Act of 1935? When it was enacted, the administration had an overwhelming majority of New Deal liberals in both houses of Congress, and the administration had sufficient power to stop any legislation of which it did not approve. The President was also aware that it not only changed our international policy but was, as he said, liable "to be a disastrous failure." In spite of all this, it was enacted into law and signed by the President, August 31, 1935.

In looking for a reason for its enactment, it is well to bear in mind the conditions which existed in Spain at that time, for the communistic "Red" army was operating there and was engaged in the destruction of life and property. My reason for alluding to the "Red" revolution in Spain is that the Neutrality Act refers particularly to that country. I quote:

"Resolved, etc., That, during the existence of the state of civil strife now obtaining in Spain, it shall, from and after the approval of this resolution, be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain; or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain, or for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war the exportation of which is prohibited by this resolution are those enumerated in the President's proclamation No. 2163 of April 10, 1936.

"Licenses heretofore issued under existing law for the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to Spain shall, as to all future exportations thereunder, *ipso facto* be deemed to be canceled."

This joint resolution, which was enacted into law January 8, 1937, is evidence in itself that the Neutrality Act is intimately related with the revolution in Spain.

Senate Joint Resolution 173, which was enacted into law August 31, 1935, gives the President power—

"That, upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent states, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war the export of which is prohibited by this act.

"The President may, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war.

"The President is hereby authorized to proclaim, upon recommendation of the Board from time to time, a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purpose of this section."

It can readily be seen from this that Congress has delegated power to the President that it had no right to give to him. He now suggests that this wide power be allowed to remain in his hands, as set forth in the Neutrality Act, but that Congress should remove all restrictions, which, of course, is for no other purpose except to line up with such powers as he favors.

I quote another short paragraph for your consideration:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, or of its possessions, by the submarines of a foreign nation will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations. * * * "

I wonder what the compilers of this legislation had in mind when the act was drafted. Just what influence "foreign submarines" may have on the United States that should bring about a change in our policy is something new to me. And the statement, "in which the United States is neutral," would lead one to believe that neutrality is the exception.

Road to Peace Not Easiest Way

By HON. JESSIE SUMNER

Representative from Illinois

(From an address given at the C.C.C. Camp Gilman, Crescent City, Ill., on Sunday, September 10, 1939.)

SOME OF US think that, for once, England has muffed her cards. In the effort to suppress Germany are the the British not playing into the hands of a more powerful menace? This war would not be going on if it had not been encouraged by the Communist dictator. He is growing rich upon it, waiting, apparently, until England, France, and Germany are too weak to resist anybody. He has organizers in all the countries, including the United States, stirring up strikes and discontent, working toward a world revolution. If the German dictator is a wart upon the nose, the Communist dictator is a cancer upon the liver.

In the debate upon neutrality it was obvious that most thoughtful Congressmen felt that the best interest of Americans is to keep out of this war. Yet the thought seemed to haunt them that again, as in 1917, the people at home would become so worked up, the pressure of public opinion to help one side would become so great, that Congressmen would feel forced to vote for war.

For that reason I think that *the American frontier is not on the Rhine but upon our own doorstep!*

It is dangerous to leave public opinion to be created by the beaters of tomtoms. Be careful not to say to your neighbor "We can't stay out. We're sure to get into it." As if American citizens have no more control over our destinies than turkeys at Thanksgiving time—not that I care when we celebrate Thanksgiving so long as we can still count liberty and peace among our blessings.

Try saying instead, "We must remain at peace. We have malice toward none. We have sympathy for all, even for those who are misled."

At great cost of blood and money we have already proved in 1917 that we cannot force democracy upon any foreign country nor force them to remain at peace. If we refuse to become slaves to European hates, refuse to become war horses rushing into harness every time a European bugle toots, refuse to become skeletons in the dance of death, which has occurred periodically in Europe ever since the beginning of European history, we shall still have a chance, by reviving and repairing our form of government, to prove that it is best not only for English, French, German, and people of all creeds and races who live together peacefully here in America, but for all who live together anywhere.

The road of peace for America will not be an easy road. It is not the path of least resistance. We may look cowardly, stingy, and cruel as we struggle along it. But it is the road you and I must take if we wish to promote the cause of peace and democracy for the children of men and women here and all over the world.

U. S. Must Choose Peace or Profits

By HON. BERNARD J. GEHRMANN

Representative from Wisconsin

(From a letter in reply to letters received from citizens in Wisconsin with regard to American Neutrality.)

AMERICA WILL NOT stay out of this war, nor make her contribution to world peace, unless she makes up her mind now to pay the price that will be necessary. We have got to decide whether we will choose peace or profits.

If we adopt a policy of allowing war trade to go on by selling arms and war materials, we would start straight down the road that led to the World War. Our munition factories would be enlarged to meet the war demand. When cash gave out, we would have to extend loans or close our factories, and we would have to help those who have been buying arms from us to win the war.

In this connection, the following figures are interesting: Our trade with the Allies up to the time we entered the war amounted to $7-billion. The World War has cost to date over $50-billion. Here is another way of looking at the question of war profits: In the last war the United States sent 2-million men to France. The pay for that period they were there was about $1,100,000,000. This is the sum which one corporation—U. S. Steel—made in clear profits, over and above all taxes in 1915-18.

While soldiers fought in trenches for $1 a day, Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethelehem Steel, for the single year 1918, collected a bonus of $1,386,193. While 10-million men lost their lives, the Du Pont Co. paid dividends on its common stock of 100 per cent in 1916, 51 per cent in 1917, 26 per cent in 1918, and still had $50-million to put into a new dye industry, $47-million to buy 25 per cent stock ownership of General Motors, acquired partial control of 26 other corporations. While 5-million women were being left widows, profits in munitions companies ranged from 22 per cent to 943 per cent! While $208-billion were being spent on the war, profits in 1917 in a few of the munitions and supplies companies ranged as follows: Nagel Steel Co., 319 per cent; Utah Copper Co., 200 per cent; Calumet & Hecla, 800 per cent; Bethlehem Loading Co., 362 per cent.

Did it pay to choose profits from munitions sale instead of staying out of the bloody conflict?

Note what President Wilson told Frank Cobb the night before he asked Congress to put us into the World War:

"It means that we will lose our heads along with the rest and stop weighing right and wrong. * * * It means an attempt to reconstruct a peacetime civilization with war standards, and at the end of the war there will be no bystanders with sufficient power to influence the terms. There won't be any peace standards left to work with. There will be only war standards.

"The whole question of peace or war for America is being threshed out now in Congress. The American people must make their choice about profits or peace. They should make their choice which will vitally affect all of our people. Let there be no delay in the people's decision. If there is prompt action by the people, there will be prompt action by the Congress. Let that action be for peace instead of profits."

Supplying Arms To One Side Not Way to Peace

By HON. ELMER J. RYAN

Representative from Minnesota

OUR NATION has nothing to gain and everything to lose by participation in European warfare. No profits which will entangle us in war can justify the horror and suffering which will be ours if we enter that conflict. Gold which comes to our people through the sacrifice of lives in war is fool's gold. Between profits and peace our choice must be, and the choice of the American people is—peace. To aid in the maintenance of peace for America is my goal in this special session.

I cannot believe that the supplying of munitions, arms, and implements of war to one side or the other will help us to remain neutral. To my mind the lifting of the embargo on arms is a step toward entrance into war. The furnishing of arms will create an economic alliance with those nations to whom we supply war implements. History proves that such an economic alliance inevitably leads to a military alliance.

WASHINGTON

Dictator for U.S. If We Enter War

Senate Probes 'Emergency' Powers and Others Held by President Now

THE NEWS: Although observers in the national Capitol assumed that President Roosevelt's war-time emergency powers became effective only, when this country is involved in war, they are learning daily that this is not the case; many of his "emergency" powers already are operative.

Accordingly, as President Roosevelt cracked the Federal service system wide open with an "emergency" executive order, Senator Arthur Vandenberg asked Attorney General Murphy for a detailed report of just what the President's "emergency" powers are; how many he has evoked so far, and how many he may evoke.

COMMENT: The most ardent lovers of democracy—even those whose love is so strained they would put this country into the European war—might be shocked to learn that, in case of conflict, democracy in this country would be only a pleasant memory.

Truly, that is the situation. After Mr. Roosevelt declared his "limited national emergency" by executive decree, on September 8, Congressmen learned that he may decide that war is "imminent," and thereupon regiment private industry under his personal direction.

The President, furthermore, may take possession of all the nation's railroads; all systems of transportation; any or all radio stations, and operate them as he sees fit. He may devalue the dollar down to 50 per cent of its gold content, and devalue it still further by raising the purchase price of gold. He may close any or all banks, or run them under his own direction, and he may close the stock exchanges under authority granted in the 1934 securities and exchange act.

President Can Do 'All Kinds of Things'

Thus this country, if such things came to pass, would be as badly off as Germany, Italy, or the Allied powers already at war. Personal and political liberty — keystone of constitutional democracy in the United States — would cease to be. Man's rights in America would only be slightly above those enjoyed in Russia.

President Roosevelt already has issued an "emergency" executive order to the Federal Civil Service Commission commanding that its regulations be suspended to the extent that he be permitted to name any person of his choosing to any Federal position, regardless of civil service status, in the interest of national neutrality or preparedness.

The President supposedly decreed his "limited national emergency" for the purpose of increasing the nation's armed forces by 140,000 men—a commendable purpose. But the "emergency" carries with it much that is not equally commendable. The President himself stated that his supposedly-implied Constitutional powers permit him to do "all kinds of things." And, furthermore, many competent lawyers are agreed that a declaration of a state of emergency was not essential to increasing the nation's armed strength.

Court Martial Would Take Care of Strikers

Senator Vandenberg, who pressed for the resolution asking Attorney General Murphy to list the President's actual and implied emergency powers, revealed the Senate Munitions Committee had learned that the War Department has drafted bills for submission to Congress. These measures, prepared for some time, provide for rigid press censorship, wage fixing, and the drafting of industrial labor and armed forces in time of war.

The committee reported that the draft regulations were so stringent that labor would be placed under military surveillance, and that a man could be court martialed for refusing an industrial task assigned to him. Every American will be forced to "work, fight, or starve," the committee reported.

Senator Vandenberg is to be congratulated for his interest in investigating the powers held and controlled by the President. These powers, if found to be too comprehensive, should be trimmed. Their existence points to two things: the dissolution of American democracy in the event of war; the imminence of actual dictatorship here.

'Happy Deal'?

THE GENTLE "ART" of politics is illustrated in the events occurring after the death of Kentucky's Senator, M. M. Logan. Before the Senator's burial, it was reported in Washington that Kentucky's Governor, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, would resign the governorship, to be succeeded by the lieutenant governor, Keen Johnson. Then, according to the reported plan, the new Governor Johnson would complete the "deal" by appointing "former Governor" Chandler to Senator Logan's Senate seat.

Borah-Pittman Debate Reveals Embargo Lifters' Shallow Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The shallow case of the embargo lifters in the present fight to amend the neutrality law was demonstrated fittingly in the Senate last week by Senator Key Pittman as he entered into debate with Senator Borah, leader of the isolationists.

Senator Pittman, speaking for the repeal forces in the name of President Roosevelt, Bernard M. Baruch, and Representative Sol Bloom, confined his argument to an objection to objections raised by those who would retain the embargo on arms, munitions and implements of warfare.

At no point did Senator Pittman advance one argument showing how the cause of national peace would be advanced through repeal of the embargo. On the other hand, Senator Borah, appealing for a continuation of the embargo in the name of Christianity and domestic prosperity, showed that the "cash and carry" plan stemmed from the fertile brain of Mr. Baruch, and was intended solely to enable the munitions makers to profit from war without "getting hurt."

A digest of the speeches of both Borah and Pittman follows:

SENATOR BORAH

When this nation solemnly resolved and wrote into its laws that it would never again furnish arms, munitions and implements of war to any nation engaged in war, it was almost unanimously believed that . . . we had marked an epoch in the cause of peace, that we had offered a challenge to the reign of force. . . .

Our task was upon the Western continent, to maintain liberty, freedom and free institutions here. . . . We felt a step in this direction was to embargo arms, to give neither encouragement nor help nor moral approval. Arms are the source of conflict.

Shall this nation, with all its professions of peace and its Christian teachings, manufacture and sell, purely for gain, vast armaments fit only for destruction of human life?

No nation has a right, under international law or in conscience, to ask another nation to furnish it arms or to manufacture and sell material which it needs in war. . . .

Did the cry for repeal originate, or does it spring from, the people of this country? Did the voice of labor initiate the agitation for repeal? Did the call for a rejection of this policy come from the farm, from the pulpit, or the pew, from the homes of America, from the families of America? Did it come from the young men just now hoping to enter business or a chosen profession? Where did the call come from? It came from the war hounds of Europe! . . .

(Continued on Page 18)

SENATOR PITTMAN

In my opinion, no such grave situation has threatened the world in all history. The rapidly multiplying tragic events in the world today are appalling and arouse a feeling of fear and distrust. The inconceivable developments in the European controversy strike with palsying force on the minds of even the most astute statesmen, confusing reason and delaying action.

There is no cause for fear now that we will be drawn into the brutal and widening conflict, and yet, we are the representatives of a peace-loving, democratic people, have no right to refuse to take into consideration that such a war, or a war that develops out of it, may not some day be brought to the gateway of our own country. There would seem to be, fortunately, no sufficient grounds for fear of being drawn into this war as we were forced into the World War, so long as we conform to the admitted precepts of international law and prevent our citizens subjecting themselves to destruction in the mad war raging in Europe. . . .

In 1937, our Government determined to suspend some of its rights under international law, during widespread war. We placed restrictions on our citizens and their property, and on American vessels, such as had never before been enacted in this country or any other country in the world. We did not abandon those rights under international law, we simply suspended them rather than

(Continued on Page 18)

Senators Blast Census Army as Political Deal

THE NEWS: Democratic Senators opposed to the New Deal are objecting that the 1940 census army, now being recruited, is intended by high New Deal leaders to be a vast political machine to boost President Roosevelt's third term effort.

Senator Rush D. Holt, West Virginia, charged: "It is a clear effort to marshal a third-term army by refusing patronage to Senators who oppose a third term." It was pointed out in Washington that conservative Democrats were not consulted when the first 100 census officials were selected by the Department of Commerce.

COMMENT: The protest now being made is being led by those Senators who belong to the Democratic Party, but who object to the New Deal on the ground that it is wasteful, politically-radical and hostile to traditional Americanism. And their case is not without merit.

The Department of Commerce is headed by Harry Hopkins, the erstwhile W.P.A. chieftain, and perhaps the most ardent of the "Roosevelt or nobody" rooters in Washington. If he were permitted to hand-pick the census officials and hirelings, it is certain that the anti-New Deal Democrats would get short shrift. And, they are complaining, that is just what is happening.

To date, more than 100 census "area managers" have been selected. They will receive from $225 to $275 a month. Some Senators were consulted on the appointments, and some were not—leading to the charge the jobs were filled with "selected" men, whose job is to see that the census is taken, and that President Roosevelt is returned to office.

In charge of personnel for the Census Bureau is J. C. Capt, former administrative officer in the W.P.A. Naturally, the slender hand of Harry Hopkins is seen behind this appointment and, just as naturally, it is obvious that the anti-New Deal Democrats have a just protest. Some Senators protested that certain appointees were "positively objectionable" to them.

"Patronage" is a sacred word in the national Capitol, and when it is traduced a howl naturally arises. The howl is redoubled when the rights of patronage are usurped for a purpose as desperate as the third-term effort. If a third term is to be sought by the Hopkinses, the Ickeses, and the rest, let it be sought in the open, where public opinion may be heard.

Mrs. Roosevelt Protests Isolationist Viewpoint

THE NEWS: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reports that she feels a "horrible sinking feeling" every time she hears an American advise that Europe should be left "to stew in its own juice."

This attitude, she says, shirks the responsibility that weighs on the United States—as the one great nation left in the world—to bring about a state of mind working toward lasting peace.

COMMENT: Can it be that Mrs. Roosevelt is advocating "intervention" for the United States? It has become apparent to all that the present European war grew out of the last one and its "peace," the Versailles headache, which the United States spurned.

It would seem that the United States, as the one great civilization untouched by the present war, has as its destiny to help rebuild the nations of Europe after they have exhausted themselves in their selfish purposes; not help ruin one or more nations as a participant in this selfish struggle of rival imperialisms.

Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and views expressed are not always those of this magazine—EDITOR.)

Will Defend Our Own

TO THE EDITOR:

I served through the first World War in foreign fields, and fate seems determined that it shall be my destiny to again "defend democracy."

Let others guard their Thames, Seine, Tiber and Rhine. Let me stand a guardian of freedom on the banks of the Hudson. I want to be at Bunker Hill and at Lexington and Concord; I want the honor of being the advance guard at the Cradle of Liberty and on the sacred soil of Valley Forge; I want to be at New Orleans where, by the Father of the Waters, Old Hickory, with his brave western men of the frontier, fought victoriously so that democracy could be born anew in the new world. Or let me fall for freedom on the hallowed ground of the Alamo, where David Crockett and his brave band died to a man, as did General Custer and his entire command in later years on the Little Big Horn River; or let me be liberty's sentinel on the banks of the Potomac, the last resting place of the Father of our country who advised against foreign entanglements.

Let me hold aloft the emblem of Old Glory at Fort McHenry where the soldier, Francis Scott Key, wrote our national anthem when *"our flag was still there!"*

These requests granted, then to victory or to death—let a world of enemies of freedom advance—they shall not pass.

—C. Stewart Peterson

New York City.

Full Time for a While

TO THE EDITOR:

I thought it might interest you to know that the Homestead Steel Works, a United States Steel subsidiary, is promising their men seven days a week employment if the Arms Embargo is lifted.

This is probably a move to affect the letters to Senators and Representatives.

—L. A. K.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wars Kill Off Surplus

TO THE EDITOR:

I am convinced that if the proposed cash-and-carry plan is put into effect, we will surely become involved in another world war. I fail to understand how we can even consider entering another war when we have not yet recovered from the last one.

Perhaps we are forced into these things through the stupidity and gullibility of certain types of people. Recently I was told by a man that a war is necessary every few decades *to take care of the surplus population that springs up between wars.*

He stated that the world is not large enough to feed so many people; consequently wars must demolish the surplus men.

—Dorothy Mantsch

Milwaukee, Wis.

It's Just a 'Deal'

TO THE EDITOR:

In regard to the alliance of Germany with Russia, if we accept the version of SOCIAL JUSTICE, then the German barrier to Bolshevism is just a giant hoax.

If Bolshevism had been the plan, then why all the bother with Hitler at all? Germany was practically communistic before the rise of Hitler; France has been almost completely in the lap of Leon Blum, and without Hitler's "Bolshevist aid," Franco would have been a cinch for the Bolshevists. . . .

Does such an alliance necessarily imply the parallel adjusting of ideas and motives?

Perhaps this alliance might indicate a military and living expedient and nothing more. Perhaps it indicates a deal of advantage to both. Perhaps Stalin might have seen some of the errors of his communistic ways and turned nationalistic.

Perhaps, too, I have overlooked some elucidating article in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—Kenneth Brown

Gervais, Oregon

Canada's Duty to U. S.

TO THE EDITOR:

The pledge of President Roosevelt to protect Canada from attack has been abused by the Canadian government.

Canadians in accepting protection did not wholly escape an obligation in return, namely, *the duty of conducting their foreign affairs in a manner which would not jeopardize the safety of the United States!*

Canada's interests lie not in Europe but in Canada. She is not threatened as long as America stands beside her.

On March 30, 1939, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Honorable Mackenzie King, speaking to Parliament said, "I cannot accept the view which is being urged in some quarters today, that, regardless of what government or party may be in office, regardless of what its policy may be, regardless of what the issue itself may come to be, this country should say here and now that Canada is prepared to support whatever may be proposed by the Government at Westminster."

Has the visit of a crowned king made so much difference?

—Raymond Connelly

St. Paul, Minn.

Same Plotters on Job

TO THE EDITOR:

The warmongers are at a loss for some substantial excuse to justify our participation in the war on the side of our former allies. All they are waiting for is an incident to be used as a pretext for our entry into the war. If an American naval vessel should be blown up in European waters, it would furnish an excellent opening for the internationalists to arouse a peaceful nation into a frenzy.

I believe it is the influence of the international capitalists in Europe that has plunged the world into this distressing situation. These same powerful banking interests can lead us to the brink of disaster if they get the incident they are yearning for.

It is quite probable that some plot is now hatching to inveigle America into a mess of slaughter and madness.

—Vigilant

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Pupil's Protest

TO THE EDITOR:

In New York the press and the movies are influenced by Communists; in schools and on the avenues they openly admit that they are Communists. It is sad that Americans, believers in God and in democracy are forced to put up with these un-Americans, non-believers in God and advocaters of the diabolical teachings of Marx.

I am 17 years of age and attend a public high school. I have had the sad experience of being forced to listen to the advocation of the principles of Communism by Communist teachers who are paid by the city.

They receive very adequate pay checks from the public school board for inciting the American youth to go against God and against the American form of government.

—Daniel Babis

Bronx, N. Y.

Warns of Film Future

TO THE EDITOR:

In the September 11th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, R. J. M. wishes an explanation for the absence of anti-communistic films in view of the limitless number of anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi productions.

As a Hollywood scenarist who has worked in 75 per cent of the Hollywood studios, may I explain that most of the leading producers and scenario writers are Communists or have communistic leanings.

An occasional film is made honoring a noble character, a religious dignitary or an ideal by which we may learn a profitable lesson. To counterbalance this production there are dozens of others filled with subversive propaganda.

This, however, is only the beginning. We are to endure an avalanche of such films in the future so that we may be forced into a frame of mind receptive for participation in revolution.

—R. K.

Hollywood, Calif.

Back Copies Useful

TO THE EDITOR:

I believe it is important to distribute copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to potential readers.

I had 49 copies, so I distributed them in selected neighborhoods, *depositing one copy to every third doorstep.* I assumed that each person would discuss the magazine with his next-door neighbor and perhaps permit them to read the copies.

SOCIAL JUSTICE back copies are alive with information. They are still interesting reading matter, even though they might be more than six months old.

Should 250,000 readers with 20 copies each carry out the plan, they would reach 5-million people at once. The more readers who carry out this plan and the more copies they distribute, the greater number of people will be reached.

—A Subscriber

Cleveland, Ohio

We Have Work Here

TO THE EDITOR:

If the countries adjoining the warring nations can remain neutral, is there any reason why we, with three thousand miles of ocean between us and the old world, cannot safely maintain our neutrality?

Let us do our utmost to maintain peace. Let us solve our domestic problems of unemployment. Let us create work and jobs for all those in need. Let us care for all our unfortunates.

Let us maintain ourselves in a position so that when the world war is over, we may aid the suffering, aid in reconstructing the wrecked nations and so help in the greatest possible degree, those who inevitably in this war will be left homeless, destitute and bereaved.

—Clare E. Hoffman

Washington, D. C.

Defending Congressman

TO THE EDITOR:

In a letter written by Mr. Bert Duffey, entitled *"Pogroms in Philadelphia,"* he mentions the fact that the Honorable Francis Myers, Congressman from Pennsylvania, is planning pogroms of intolerance against Christian Americans.

That is an absolute untruth. Mr. Myers has been educated throughout his life in a Christian environment and his *"ratio studiorum"* has inculcated in him a sound training and education against the wiles and pitfalls of Socialism and Communism.

In his every-day actions he is an exemplary Christian gentleman. Would to God that we had in the halls of Congress more men of Congressman Myers' Christian-like nature.

—Thomas Temple

Drexel Hill, Pa.

Mr. Taft's Applause

TO THE EDITOR:

Senator Robert Taft was encouraged by the thunderous applause which greeted his pronouncement for a cash-and-carry clause in the Neutrality Bill.

Mr. Taft overlooked the fact that his audiences on these occasions were merely political bolivars who do not represent a cross-section of opinion of his constituency or of the general public.

The applause of these political climbers is misleading, for that type of person on the following day will applaud just as vociferously another candidate with an opposite view on the cash-and-carry issue.

—J. J. Trangle

Cincinnati, Ohio

Older Than Hitler

TO THE EDITOR:

I should like to set Senator Reynolds right in regard to his conception of *"Deutchland, Deutchland Ueber Alles, Ueber Alles in der Welt,"* as promulgated in SOCIAL JUSTICE of September 11th.

This anthem has no geographical application. If that had been intended, it would have been written *"Ueber Alles auf der Welt."* In this case the application is subjectively intended and therefore properly reads "in the world," implying superiority in science, music, art, etc.

The words were sung long before Hitler's time and may not in effect describe present-day conditions.

—Subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Liquor Ads!

TO THE EDITOR:

Please read the attack on Father Coughlin in the September 26 issue of *Look* magazine.

My disdain for *Look* reached the breaking point when I read their advertisement on Page 57 which states that *Look* is a "family magazine, edited for young and old, *it does not carry liquor advertising.*"

Since when does not carrying liquor advertising make a magazine proper for youngsters. Does not the obscene pictures *Look* prints eliminate it as a magazine for the young? Very few issues, if any, I have read do not carry at least one page of indecent photos. In the September 26 issue, the one which carries the attacks on Father Coughlin, I counted at least 10 indecent photos.

Let us keep our heads and not let such disreputable articles as these weaken our faith in Father Coughlin.

—Vincent Fanuele

New York, N. Y.

Bankers Defeat Vigilance of Better Business Bureaus

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to quote from the *Congressional Record* which deals with the Better Business Bureaus and the New York Stock Exchange.

"One hundred thousand dollars was raised ten years ago by the investment bankers, members of Wall Street, who in collaboration with members of the New York Stock Exchange, expected to use, and did use the money for the purpose of putting over even a more gigantic control of our money and our industries and a more complete control and domination of our labor, and this banker-broker scheme of 1922 is slowly but surely seeping through to the public, through the facts that have been developed by this honorable committee of the United States Senate and the further facts that are ready to be laid before that committee under sworn evidence.

"The billions of dollars of foreign bonds floated in the United States by these Wall Street bankers since 1922 and now estimated as being worth around 30 cents to nothing on the dollar—bonds that these bankers bought at 90 cents and unloaded on us for 100 cents on the dollar—is but the one side of the story and represents the bankers profiteering on their joint scheme of 1922 with the stock exchange members when these two big financial agencies raised the $100,000 jackpot of 1922 and bought the better-business-bureau system, which system otherwise would have been their (the bankers and brokers) nemesis through a nation-wide distribution of data that would have prevented the exploitation of the wealth of the people of the United States, rather than what the better-business-bureau system has been since that time, to-wit, a mere puppet of these brokers and bankers.

"Do you know that with the aid of these better-business-bureaus, bought by them in 1922 for $100,000, these bankers and brokers obtained, either by the passage of or an amendment to the blue sky laws in some forty-odd states, exemptions that prevent their prosecution for obtaining money under false pretense or fraud?"

From the above quotation you can see that the pilgrims of plunder care not how their profits are derived, as long as they materialize. Now they see a chance to embroil us in a European war again for more profit. They would rather have blood on their bread than butter.

—T. Cassell

Medford, Mass.

FREEMASONRY in the Scheme of Satan

by Rev. W. J. Randall, C.M.S.

Part Three: 'Anglo-Saxon' versus 'Latin Masonry'

"But English-Speaking Masons are different!"

"Why do you say that?"

"Oh, for a dozen reasons. In America and England there is nothing to offend the religious sense. They call upon God—as the Great Architect of the universe. They use the Bible. They have Anglican clergymen for chaplains. Even royal persons in England have acted as Grand Masters. And a famous convert to the Catholic Church—the late Marquis of Ripon—declared that he had never heard anything said against throne or altar. He had been a Grand Master. More than this, in the year 1878, when the French and Italian Masonic Lodges disclaimed official recognition of God, the English Grand Master, on behalf of the English lodges, protested and severed connection with the Grand Orient. And they are still severed. In a word, the English Masonic Brotherhood has nothing to do with all this anti-Christian and anti-Catholic conduct which you have shown belongs to Latin Masonry."

That, in brief, is the case for defense for English-speaking Masonry—the Masons in the English-speaking countries. Why, in view of such defense, does the Catholic Church condemn Masonry everywhere? Why does she pronounce a comprehensive and universal excommunication upon Masons wherever and under whatever title they are found?

That is our present question. Let us give a direct answer before we see how fully it can be justified.

The direct answer is this: The Catholic Church condemns Masonry universally because Masonry has a unifying solidarity which makes it universally the same thing; because its essential character is everywhere the same.

Unifying Solidarity Mark of Masonry

In examining the evidence, we are concerned directly—almost entirely—with what is termed "Anglo-Saxon" Masonry—the Masonry of the English-speaking world, as opposed to the "Latin" or Continental Masonry of Europe; because it is on behalf of "Anglo-Saxon" Masonry that the defense is made.

The question resolves itself into this: Is the Masonry termed "Anglo-Saxon" essentially different from the Latin Masonry? If it is not, then it must necessarily come under the same condemnation. To put the question the other way round—is the Saxon Masonry essentially the same as the Latin? If it is, then it must be equally condemned.

Now this main question subdivided into two subsidiary questions:

(a) What is the character of Anglo-Saxon Masonry in itself?

(b) Is Anglo-Saxon Masonry linked up with Latin Masonry?

Let us see the answer to those two questions in turn.

(a) The Character of Anglo-Saxon Masonry.

What is Anglo-Saxon Masonry, considered in itself? It is clearly an organization—a co-ordinated group. Now the character of an organization is determined by its constitution—its principles, its aims, its rules and regulations. What are these, in Saxon Masonry?

There can be no reasonable doubt that they are the same as in any other Masonry. Despite certain disavowals by English Masons, this central fact remains. In the words of that highly cautious critic, Fr. Herbert Thurston, S.J.: "The semireligious character of the institution (of the English Masonic Brotherhood) remains unchanged, the oaths of secrecy have not substantially been modified, while the more active and representative Masons by no means regard these features as meaningless anachronisms, but take the whole machinery very seriously indeed." (*"Freemasonry,"* C.T.S. London.)

We have previously shown the unity of the Masonic Craft. The "absolute oneness" is proudly proclaimed by prominent Masons. It is explicitly stated, for example, in the official ritual of the Irish Freemasonry in the initiation ceremony of the very first Degree. "Whilst Freemasonry" (so runs the ritual) "is universally spread over the earth's surface." With Irish Masonry is definitely associated American Masonry—as witnessed by the *New Age* (the official publication of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the U.S.A.) and by the *American Freemason* (the official publication of the U.S.A. Blue Lodges—the Lodges of the three fundamental grades). In the text of the oath taken by Royal Arch Masons (an important section of Anglo-Irish Masonry) we read: "I promise and swear that I will assist a Companion Royal Arch Mason . . . whether he be right or wrong. I swear that I will keep all the secrets of a Companion Royal Arch Mason without exception." (*"English and Irish Freemasons and Their Foreign Brothers,"* published by Gill, Dublin, 1877; the book is in the National Library and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.)

Take secondly, the attitude of British Masonry in regard to Christianity.

Attitude Toward God Is Anti-Christian

True, the formula "Grand Architect of the Universe" is used to designate God; but this does not necessarily signify God in the Christian sense at all; theologically, it falls short of the idea of Creator, and in fact it may be used to mean any idea of God which is held by the individual using the formula. According to official Italian Masonry, it may be used to represent either God or Satan!—according to the individual intention. (Cahill, *"Freemasonry,"* p. 33.) The naturalistic interpretation is found in American Masonry, in the teaching of the "essential divinity of man," in the teaching that "Divinity's holiest shrine is within the heart of man," that Masonry is "a universal society above and beyond all religious confession and having to serve as handmaid no Church or sect" (*American Freemason*, 1917); that Masonry "is more than a religion—Masonry is Religion. Jew, Gentile, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Theosophist, Christian Scientist, and all other ists and isms of religion are embraced in and spring from Masonry . . . the Mother Church existing before there were Popes and Prelates, Romans or Protestants." (*New Age*, Feb. 1918.)

Such is the general statement of the position. To come to detailed evidence, let us take the question of the Masonic oath.

This, in its very nature, determines the attitude and gives the characteristic color to the organization. It solemnly asserts secrecy and obedience, under terrific penalties for default.

Now the Masonic Oath is taken by English-speaking Masons—"the oaths of secrecy have not substantially been modified." Even though (as Fr. Gruber, S.J., has pointed out in his article, *"Masonry,"* in the *"Catholic Encyclopedia."* Anglo-American Masons reject at least in theory the secrets and penalties referred to in the oaths, nevertheless, the oaths are taken; that is the point to remember. It is absurd to reject the conditions of an oath which you take, but even if that be done by the oath-taker, it merely renders the oath insincere and hence immoral. Whichever way you look at it, therefore, there is no escaping the conclusion that such an oath is ethically wrong. Either it is intended—and in that case is unreasonable and unjust on account of its matter; or it is not intended—and in that case it is rendered absurd and irreverent.

Anglo-Saxon Masonry, therefore, stands condemned on the same essential grounds as regards its intrinsic character: *its attitude is anti-Christian and its oaths of initiation are unlawful.*

Affiliation Links Continental Masons

(b) Interlinking of Saxon and Latin Masonry.

Although the various sections of Masonry may appear at first sight to be independent, they are in reality linked up by a variety of means, even in the absence of a unified supreme control. At various periods, certainly, individual Masons or Masonic Councils acquired so great an influence and control as to be virtually supreme chiefs: a classical case of this is the celebrated Albert Pike, Grand Commander in the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the United States. Pike, as asserted by the well-known English Masonic writer, Yarker, "kept in leading strings all the Supreme Councils of England, Ireland and Scotland." But, even apart from such control as this, there exist various connecting links which affiliate Masonry throughout the world; so that it is interconnected indirectly even where not directly; and in practice the result is the same.

Take for instance, the position of Irish Masonry in relation to that of the United States. These two are in cordial communication; but the latter—United States Masonry—is definitely affiliated with the French Grand Orient through the medium of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and the Blue Lodges (the two most influential Masonic bodies in the world). By this means, Irish Masonry is indirectly affiliated with Continental Masonry. Examples of this indirect affiliation might be multiplied; the sum of the matter being that there always exists a road of communication between the various Masonic Lodges of the world.

What about the so-called Masonic Schism?

In September, 1878, the French Grand Orient erased from its Constitution the Paragraph which recognized the existence of God. This action resulted in the disapproval and repudiation of the British and Irish Masons. This repudiation might appear to justify the claim that Saxon Masonry is a distinct body; but when examined, the claim dissolves.

Grand Orient Still Brothers in the Craft

"Though the repudiation of the Grand Lodges," writes Fr. Thurston, "has so far been persisted in, the result has not been that there is any great gulf fixed between Anglo-Saxon and Latin Masonry, as the uninitiated reader might rashly be disposed to imagine. I have not troubled here to take any account of the various Masonic Rites . . . but the confusion resulting from this source and from the absence of any supreme international control provides the means for indirect fraternization even when regular communications are broken off. For example, in 1909, eight German Grand Lodges re-established official friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France, but there was not on that account any formal breach created between these same German lodges and the English Grand Lodge. One has only to glance from time to time at the articles in the leading organs of the Craft in England and America to learn that the Masons of the Latin countries of Europe are still in the bulk regarded as brothers and indeed as working for a common end." (*"Freemasonry,"* C.T.S., London. 1938.)

Fr. Cahill's comment on the same event is as follows:

"This disapproval, however, or so-called repudiation, is (like nearly everything connected with Freemasonry, except its fundamental opposition to the Catholic Church) so vague and equivocal as to be devoid of all real effect, and was merely intended to meet the exigencies of public opinion; for an open profession of atheism or materialism would have been at the time very injurious to Masonry in some countries."

An important addendum to the same event is found in the approval given by the celebrated Albert Pike to the reply made by the Roman press when an English paper protested against Pope Leo XIII's Bull. That reply was: "It is idle for you to protest. You are Freemasons and you recognize them as Freemasons." Pike, the greatest Masonic authority of his day, approved those words. (Thurston, op. cit., p. 30.)

Top Rank Directors Foes of Christianity

Two final examples before we finish. The *"Irish Freemasons' Calendar,"* 1929, gives a list of the Grand Lodges and Grand Orients throughout the world with which the Grand Lodge of Ireland professes official association. The *Freemason*, April 9th, 1927, gives a list of the Grand Lodges which are recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England. The two lists between them include the Lodges of France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and South America, and many others. From such lists the interconnection of the Masonic Lodges of the world is clear; and Anglo-Saxon Masonry is in the ring.

Is it surprising, in the face of such evidence, that the Papal condemnations of Masonry are comprehensive and universal, and include, from the nature of the case, Anglo-Saxon Masonry? For, as Cardinal Gasparri wrote in 1918 to Mgr. Jouin (the Founder and Editor of the *Revue In-*

(Continued on Page 18)

Twin Cities to Hear Father Coughlin

MINNESOTA and the Twin Cities will demonstrate genuine Americanism and a united desire to remain free of European entanglements in a giant mass meeting to be held in the St. Paul Auditorium on the evening of Saturday, October 21.

More than 15,000 persons from all sections of the state will attend the meeting, which is to be held under the direction of the Christian Front Supporters in Minnesota.

Features of the great function will be an address by Father Coughlin, telephoned and loud speakered from Royal Oak, and an address by Reverend Doctor Edward Lodge Curran, President of the International Catholic Truth Society, delivered in person from the platform.

Under the leadership of Mr. J. J. Burns, 3833 15th Avenue, S., Minneapolis, a committee of 228 persons in the Twin Cities and scores of other Minnesota towns are in charge of arrangements. Mr. Leo Byrne, of St. Paul, is acting as vice-chairman of the meeting. The post of Master of Ceremonies will be occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Gibbons, prominent St. Paul athlete and former boxer.

Tickets are now on sale at Field-Schlick, Inc., in downtown St. Paul and at the drug store of T. H. Crahan, 3550 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis; telephone CO. 2940. These places of ticket purchase are for the convenience of those who cannot get in touch with their committee members in their respective towns or Twin City districts.

Doors of the Auditorium will open at 7 o'clock. The program of speaking will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Father Coughlin will speak at 9:30 o'clock.

Code to Affect All Commentators

(Continued from Page 1)

We need not at this time refer to the personalities who dominate the destinies of these major chains, and therefore, the individual radio stations. It is, however, timely to recall that these major chains years ago refused to sell time on the air to Father Coughlin on the alleged grounds that Christian broadcasts against Communism were "controversial."

Word 'Controversy' Is Real Tip-off

This give-away word "controversial" was introduced into the Atlantic City meeting of the N.A.B. last July, when there was drafted a code of conduct for radio stations. Under this code, members of the association agreed not to accept commercial broadcasts of "controversial" subjects affecting the public weal. At the same time the association made itself the sole judge of what is "controversial."

Obviously every subject is controversial to somebody. For example, the idea of God is controversial for the atheist; the divinity of Jesus Christ is controversial for Jews and Unitarians. Furthermore, every off-color song over the radio is controversial for those whose sense of decency is affronted; so, too, the radio short story, with its moral implications.

In complete fairness to all radio broadcasters, the public needs to remember that the air waves are owned by the Government. The license to use a designated wavelength for radio broadcasting is issued by the Government to the individual radio station. Thus the station owner depends for his very existence upon the whim of the F.C.C., whose members are appointed by the President.

Many Radio Stations Stand by Fr. Coughlin

Naturally, with a heavy financial investment in his radio enterprise, and terrorized by the constant threat of having his wavelength arbitrarily taken from him and given to some competitor, a broadcaster will be most reluctant to oppose the whim, or even the unexpressed suggestions, of some administration "hatchet man."

While Columbia, National and Mutual are the three unseen hands putting pressure on this radio code, behind them is Mr. Early, the administration's man, and behind him are the New Deal and the international war-mongers.

It is too early to predict at this time the outcome of this latest effort to keep Father Coughlin off the air. Compliance with the broadcasting association's code is up to the individual station. Numbers of these stations already have renewed broadcasting contracts with Father Coughlin for the next year. Existing contracts, it is understood, are not affected by the code ruling.

Senator Borah

(Continued from Page 15)

I think it is generally conceded the author of the cash-and-carry plan was Bernard M. Baruch, that distinguished financier, known well in two continents. It was his resourceful brain that conjured up the idea we could get money out of war without getting hurt.

We are basing our whole theory on the proposition we will get cash from nations now in the most deplorable, economic and financial condition. We are dealing with nations which cannot pay the interest, much less the principal, on debts incurred in the last war, many of which debts are now in sums of billions.

Do you really expect to get a dollar out of munitions, except as that dollar is ultimately furnished by the people of the United States? . . . The munition maker will get his compensation. He will make his profits. Business will have to move. But where will the buyer, the nation buying the stuff, get the money to pay the munitions maker? He will, in my opinion, in the last analysis, get it where he got the money to pay for the war material purchased during the World War, and that is from the American taxpayer. . . .

Whatever may be the philosophy of Naziism, however abhorrent we may write it down, *it is not the issue in this conflict and its cure is not war.* It is not an issue which will be settled by this conflict, and I venture to say, that the treaty of peace, if it ever comes, will have nothing in it about the ending of Naziism or its teachings, or of Communism or its teachings. It will devote itself, as did the Versailles Treaty, to the unquenchable imperialistic appetites of those who sit around the table. And if the American boys take part, they will sacrifice their health and their lives that this or that nation may gratify its desires for territory and for power. . . .

I am following the course which I am following, solely because of my desire to stay out of European war.

Let's stay out of this war! It is not our war!

Senator Pittman

(Continued from Page 15)

to fight for them, reserving the right to demand reparation after the war for any illegal acts. We placed an embargo on export to belligerent powers of certain things that we defined as arms, ammunition, and implements of war. The list of articles defined as subject to embargo consists of only a few manufactured articles, being chiefly guns and the ammunition for guns, and war vessels, and the guns and ammunition for war vessels and aircraft, and injurious and destructive gases. . . .

Is there any doubt that if the war lasts long enough and the situation of countries becomes desperate enough, they will resort to any form of destruction of contraband and vessels carrying contraband to their enemy?

If an embargo is necessary to keep us out of war, then let us place an embargo on all instruments of war and on materials that enter into the manufacture of all arms, ammunition and instruments of war. . . .

There might have been some foundation for the argument that repeal would discriminate in favor of Great Britain and France, because such countries are supposed to have control of the sea, before the recent changed events in Europe. Now, we find Italy neutral and, therefore, not subject to our embargo act. Italy can legally import from the United States any arms, ammunition and implements of war because the embargo act only applies to belligerents. Can these goods, or substitute for these goods, be transferred to Germany?

This is the most important legislation ever proposed to Congress or ever enacted into law for the purpose of keeping us out of a European war. If our vessels cannot carry on commerce with belligerents and the belligerent powers know it, there will be little excuse, if any, for destruction of American vessels on the high seas with the inevitable loss of the lives of our seamen.

I fully realize that such provision may be injurious to some extent to our merchant marine. I fully realize the value of the merchant marine to the United States, not only in time of peace but in time of war. I doubt, however, if our merchant marine will be seriously injured by such prohibition. . . .

Freemasonry

(Continued from Page 17)

ternationale des Societes Secretes), Masonry is identical always and everywhere, and its consistent policy is the rejection of God and the ruin of the Catholic Church.

Although it is a fact that not every individual Mason is to be accused of personal active opposition to the Church and Christianity (the Papal documents make this clear), nevertheless every Mason throws in his lot with an organization which is thus actively opposed. He takes the oath, as we have seen; thereby committing himself to the Masonic policy.

It is a fact, also, that many members of the Masonic groups—no doubt the vast majority of the English-speaking Masons—know next to nothing about the really malevolent character of Masonry. They are well-meaning folk who regard it as a social and benevolent society, and who find it a benefit in their commercial and business affairs. To this class belong many with a general, though probably vague, Christian outlook, coupled with a spirit of "tolerance" for all religions —even (as individuals) for Catholicism! It is not easy to understand how they square their consciences concerning the Masonic oath; apparently they are let in for it before they realize the nature of their initiation, and afterwards feel it impossible to retrace their steps.

Beyond this class, there are the Masonic officials of the various ranks and grades, and the "Higher Powers," the *elite*. The officials of the higher grades form the connecting link between the unknowing rank-and-filers and the inner circle, the *elite*, the real directors of Masonry. There can be no doubt about the character of the last-named; they are bitter enemies of Christianity and the Catholic Church. And within the ambit of their influence comes Anglo-Saxon Masonry, even though many of its members are unwitting pawns in this modern *"Synagogue of Satan."*

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God." ROMANS 15:30

ILL

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Mrs. Kate Black
MAINE
Bar Harbor
John Davin
MASSACHUSETTS
E. Walpole
Margaret Lodgren
Springfield
Master Cabrini
MICHIGAN
Detroit
Kathleen Dillon
MINNESOTA
Waukegan
Charles Shiply
MISSISSIPPI
Yazoo City
John A. Braddock
Leo Braddock
Mrs. Louis Hamel
MISSOURI
Kirkwood
Mrs. Katherine Walsh
NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Mrs. P. McLoughlin
Buffalo
Mrs. Henry Stone
OHIO
Dayton
Catherine A. Mullen
PENNSYLVANIA
Reading
Joseph W. Born
WEST VIRGINIA
Wheeling
Charles Hengler
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee
Elizabeth M. Wetter

DECEASED

KENTUCKY
Covington
Miss Anna May Conway
MASSACHUSETTS
Dorchester
Dora Ogden
East Bridgewater
Mary L. Roche
Lowell
R. Page
Peabody
Patrick White
Quincy
Katherine J. Carthody
South Boston
Mrs. Ellen Harrington
MICHIGAN
Grosse Pointe
Henry D. Hooghe
Kalamazoo
Thomas W. Kieffer, Jr.
NEBRASKA
Wakefield
Mr. Haglund
NEW JERSEY
Elizabeth
Mrs. Marie Collins
NEW YORK
Albany
Walter Joseph Donaldson
Brooklyn
Mrs. Bridget M. McNamara
Rochester
Miss Elizabeth Clark
Rome
Mrs. Fred J. Wright
Syracuse
William F. Brown
Deceased members of Burger Family
Robert G. Burns
Deceased members of Hess Family
Joseph Schauer
Deceased members of Schlegel Family
Jacob Steigerwald
Deceased members of Will Family
West Brighton, S. I.
Rev. Jos. Sorgi
OHIO
Cleveland
Louis Urbas
Christina, Louis, Jr. and Sophie Urbas
Columbus
Rev. Jos. Molitor
Dayton
Mrs. Catherine Engleman
Kenton
F. M. Cole
WISCONSIN
Thiensville
Mrs. Nic Thielen
IRELAND
Monaghan County
Bridget and Michael Ward

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

MOTHER!

UNDER the shell-shot sky of Europe an American boy is dying. His lifeblood slowly ebbs into the filth and mire of a foreign land. In the stark loneliness of the rumbling night his thoughts return for a few remaining minutes to his New Hampshire home and the scenes of his childhood.

There was no war in New Hampshire. There were no enemies attacking his village in the White Mountains. All was peace. The verdant fields in spring and early summer. Apple blossoms floating like tiny angel wings across the quiet roads. The scent of clover in July. Pumpkin-dotted cornfields of September. The harvest moon so soft and kind to wandering lovers.

Thanksgiving! The old house hung with gold and russet leaves. The rich smell of roasting turkey and mince pie. Dad in his old gray sweater going into the milk house. The "folks" coming around the hills from far and near to the family reunion. Smiling, laughing joking and greeting them all—a trim, little, grayish figure in gingham and white apron—

The shells screech and roar. The rockets shoot skywards like scorched spirits escaping Hell. The machine guns sputter their rat-tat-tat of death. Shrieks of human pain tear into the darkness.

The boy from New Hampshire stares blindly towards the West and, in the way of all dyin soldiers, moans—

MOTHER!

Father Coughlin is enabled to remain on the Nation's radio by the contributions of thousands of Americans—those of our citizens who realize the value of his weekly addresses in this crisis.

Father Coughlin is the most articulate enemy of the warmongers, munition makers and international politicians in the Nation today.

Do you want him driven from the air by his enemies or by lack of financing?

As an American you KNOW this country needs Father Coughlin in this hour more than ever before.

Then, help him. Your donation of $1, $2, $5, or, if you can afford it, $10, $20, $50 or $100 is sorely needed now.

Won't you give it?

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939-40 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Oct. 18 and on or before Nov. 18.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town..... State.....

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NEW RADIO CENSOR CODE HITS ALL COMMENTATORS

Chancellor Hitler as a Peacemaker

THE WORLD which waited from day to day to hear what Hitler might have to say about peace, was left without much help from the direction of Berchtesgaden.

It was a peace speech in the language of Mars, an offer of peace on Germany's terms. It was not, this time, a defeated Germany pleading for lenient terms as at Versailles; it was a strong, restored and united German nation stating the terms on which the rest of the world might have peace.

Hitler once more recited the achievements of his new Germany, including the reconstruction of Poland by Germany and Russia. The latter, by the way, has already begun Sovietizing its portion of conquered Poland.

After reciting the horrors of war, the Fuehrer, like most good traders, made his first asking price high.

The fate of Poland must remain in the hands of Hitler and Stalin.

Germany's lost colonies must be returned.

A system of security, of which Hitler must be the judge, must be worked out by the Reich, without outside interference.

Conditions in Southeast Europe are left to future negotiation.

These are stiff terms, but what did the world expect? They are the German answer to Versailles.

If they are not accepted, the nations opposing Germany must proffer counter-terms or fight.

The results of war are all too clear: In the words of Pope Pius, "all may be lost." Hitler's speech virtually echoed the warning of His Holiness. Indeed, one saw the futility of wars as Hitler pictured the destruction of cities; and one read the fate of England in the words, "no islands any more."

Will this statement of terms, combined with a massed show of force on the Western front, scare the nations of Europe into a peace conference? Or will it—as seems more likely—make them mad enough to fight?

And if they do fight, has America the strength and patriotic courage to stay out, or must we cancel the independence won in 1776 to stake our all to save the British Empire?

The arms embargo, neutrality, free speech for sound Christian Americanism, are all facets of this same issue.

MORE THAN FUTURE OF COUGHLIN BROADCASTS AT STAKE IN N.A.B. RULES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rule barring the sale of radio time to "spokesmen of controversial public issues," adopted last week by the Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters has aroused wide discussion among both station owners and editorial commentators.

An impartial application of the "Code," it was pointed out, would bar not only Father Coughlin—against whom the fire was originally directed—but also Dorothy Thompson, Boake Carter, Lowell Thomas, E. J. Cameron, Edwin C. Hill, H. V. Kaltenborn, Gen. Hugh Johnson, and other notable personalities now broadcasting comment on commercially sponsored programs.

Since compliance with the Code, as well as membership in the N.A.B., is voluntary with radio broadcasters, the opinion of station owners will continue to be heard from. The letter of the director of Station WEW in St. Louis appears in full in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. (See Page 4.)

Broadcaster Warns of 'Strangulation'

The attitude of the industry was further evidenced by the telegram of Mr. John F. Patt, vice president of WJR, Detroit, and WGAR, Cleveland, who warned the Code Compliance Committee that their move "goes beyond mere self-regulation into the realm of strangulation, stagnation and censorship. . . . We are aware that there are possible excesses in freedom, but in our opinion it would be better to have the excesses than to have the cure that is now proposed.

"If the Code as it now stands is to hold without reasonable amendment, I predict we shall see an emasculation of private enterprise in broadcasting with a solar plexus blow to freedom in this country and an invitation for further Government regulation."

N.A.B. Organization Is Voluntary

The N.A.B. was a voluntary organization of radio station owners to combat high-handed dictation from the Federal Communications Commission. But the present censorship from its own Code Committee imposes a harsher dictation than any Government department would dare invoke.

For a long time the field of radio has been dominated by the three major broadcasting chains—the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System. To this extent in radio, as in the motion pictures, the majority of outlets are privately owned; but the best of them depend for their existence upon the programs furnished to them by the big chain producers.

(Continued on Page 18)

FROM THE TOWER *By* Father Coughlin ★ **A BROADCASTER'S REACTION** *by* Rev. W. A. Burk, S. J. ★ **THE ALLIES' DILEMMA** *by* Dr. J. S. Barnes